No. 811.—vol. XXIX.]

# SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856.

# [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

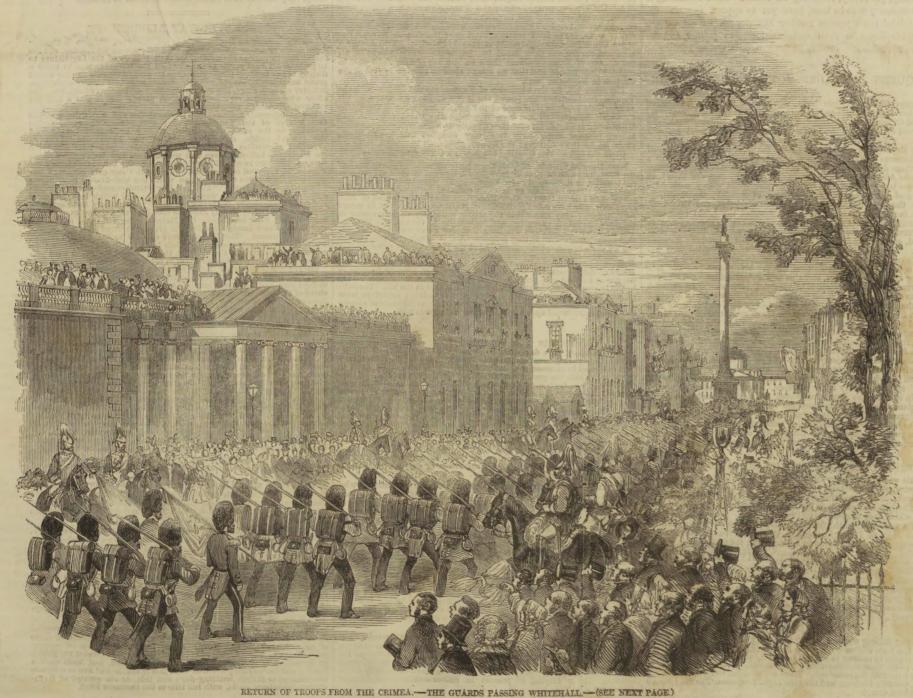
# ITALY BETRAYED.

GREAT BRITAIN and France will do nothing for Italy. It is scarcely possible to believe that any good can come of their sympathy after a perusal of the debates in both Houses of Parliament on Monday evening last. Lord Lyndhurst and Lord John Russell did honour to their own names by their powerful speeches, recapitulating the oppressions endured by the Italians at the hands of Pope and Kaiser, of petty Duke and petty King; and of the armies of Austria and France in hostile occupation of their soil. But the replies of Lord Clarendon and Lord Palmerston are of a nature to convince the Italians that the aid to be afforded by this country and by France will amount to nothing but idle words. At the time of the Conferences of Paris there was a prospect, or, at all events, a possibility, that the oppressions of Italy-far more dangerous to the peace of Europe and to the stability of its Governments than the condition of Turkey-might be removed by the inauguration of a new and better system in the Papal States, in Lombardy and Venetia, and in the Two Sicilies; and that the bright example of Sardinia might be made to teach wisdom, if not justice, to the odious tyrantsspiritual and secular-who keep Italy perpetually on the precipice of revolution. But all these hopes have proved baseless; and the sympathy expressed for the Italians has had no other effect than to terrify and exasperate their oppressors, and to rivet still more tightly the chains of their bondage. Great Britain and France have no

stomach for the work expected of them. They do not choose to offend a powerful Government like that of Austria. They do not care to do battle for the principle of self-government. think the risks of the struggle too great, and the ultimate results too small, to justify their interference. It would seem as if Napoleon III. and the English Government rued the day when, by accepting the alliance of Sardinia in the war against Russia, they entangled themselves in the cause of Italian freedom. What Italian will now believe that either Government meant what it allowed to be said in its name at Paris? The demands of Count Cavour elicited from Lord Clarendon and Count Walewski an outburst of generosity and good feeling; but have their words been ratified? Were they ever intended by their respective Governments to lead to any result? Whatever Frenchmen and Englishmen may think, Italians will draw their own conclusions, and will nurse their dissatisfaction and their wrath, not only against their open foes but against their false friends-until the hour is ripe to strike a blow for their own deliverance. When that hour comes -and come it must, sooner or later-there will be a general war in Europe. A little more courage and a little more wisdom, during the progress of the war against Russia, and at the Conferences of Paris, might have dried up this source of evil. A little courage and a little wisdom, even now, if the alliance between France and Great Britain were worth a sixpence, might still prevent it. But the sympathies neither of the British nor of the French Go-

vernment are on the side of freedom. They disapprove of the doings of the Neapolitan madman; not so much because such doings are wicked, as because they are dangerous to the peace of the world, and tend to the disturbance of that status quo which rests upon despotism and upon large standing armies. In order not to interfere too much with despotism, we shall have new compromises, for we live in an age of make-shift and patchwork, Unluckily such compromises settle nothing. They merely postpone the inevitable day of reckoning, and ignore every principle but that of present ease.

And yet it is wrong to say that the Governments of England and France have no principle; for they have one principle which may be clearly defined. In their estimation, only Kings and great Potentates can suffer wrong. If the Sultan be oppressed by another Potentate they can fight for him; but if the Italian people be oppressed by a foreign Power, with the connivance of their own Sovereigns, England and France are powerless, except for talk. In the wars, disputes, and difficulties of Europe they take no account of the existence of nations or of the rights and wishes of the people. The Sultan or the Emperor of Austria are Potentates to be acknowledged; but the Turks, the Italians, or the Germans have no diplomatic existence. Acting upon this principle, England and France will endure almost any amount of wrong at the hands of a powerful Government rather than resist, it. If they do resist, it will



RETURN OF TROOPS FROM THE CRIMEA. - THE GUARDS PASSING WHITEHALL - (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

be at the last moment. If they combat, it will be without heart and energy; and if they make peace, it will be with undue forbearance and generosity towards the foe, whom if they were truly wise and just, they would restrain and punish. The Government of Lord Aberdeen, in alliance with Napoleon III., acted upon this principle at the outset of the Russian aggression. It was because the Czar invaded the territories of the Sultan to aggrandise himself that France and England unwillingly made war against him. If the Emperor of Austria declared against the Pope, and occupied the Legations, England and France would, perhaps, interfere, and make such occupation a casus belli. If he declared against the King of Sardinia, they would doubtless act on the same principle, and interfere as between Potentate and Potentate. But when, at the request of the despotic Pope, Austria invades the Legations, the outrage is offered to the Italian people, and the British Government holds itself aloof. In other words, the British Government recognises no claims upon it but such as are made by actual Potentates. Kings and Sultans may have the aid of its armies, but nations oppressed by their own in conjunction with foreign Monarchs can expect nothing from our free and liberal Govern-

ment but the aid of empty speeches. The British, and, we believe, the French, people do not look upon the matter in this light. It was not with this view that they went to war against Russia; that they hailed with pleasure the alliance of Sardinia; and that they bled and conquered in the Crimea. Their views were larger and wiser at that time, as they are now. They desire to live in peace. They do not wish to be kept in continual strife, and in the daily fear of outbreak and revolution. They wish the European system to be reconsidered, and reconstructed on a basis of equity and justice, so that its various nations-freed alike from foreign aggression and domestic tyranny-may increase and prosper, and grow into one great brotherhood of civilisation and liberty. The designs of Russia on Turkey were but one source of mischief and contention. The misgovernment of Italy-the fairest region-inhabited by one of the noblest nations in Europe—is a source of peril still greater. We cannot calculate upon one year, or even one month, of peace, so long as her people are goaded to revolution by such maniacs as the King of Naples, or such greedy oppressors as the Government of Austria. They are but foolish politicians who maintain that the affairs of Italy are no concern of England or of France. Mr. Jones, who lives in a wooden house, might as well allege that a fire at the house of Mr. Smith, next door-also a wooden one-was a matter in which he took no interest, and had no call to interfere, and that he would not stir a foot to run for the engines, or a finger to remove his own goods. Such a Mr. Jones would be an arrant fool. If there be any statesmen among us who think it no business of England or of France if Italy should burn, the common sense of Englishmen and Frenchmen will know how to designate

The great war of principles, so long foreseen, has still to be fought. The war just concluded was but its precursor. Wise statesmen who could see before them, and who were bold enough to adopt a principle to guide their policy, might prevent this war by gradually, yet firmly, removing its causes. Such statesmen, if they have not yet to be born, have yet to appear, amongst us. Shall England never possess another Minister not too old for the drudgery of office, who shall understand foreign politics, and the true position of this free country in the European system?

### THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOTT.—REVIEW OF THE TROOPS.

THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOTT.—REVIEW OF THE
TROOPS.

Upon page 62 our Artists have represented the very interesting scene of her Majesty reading her Address to the "Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers" at Aldershott, on Monday week. In our Journal of last week we gave the "gracious and most graceful harangue." We now add a few details.

On the Royal party emerging from the Pavilion, the Queen, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough and Lady Churchill, was seated in a close carriage drawn by two white horses. By the side of the carriage rode Prince Albert, in a Field Marshal's uniform, and the Prince of Wales, who was mounted on a little bay pony quite glossy with rain. The King of the Belgians, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Count de Flandres, the Duke of Cambridge, Baron Stutterheim, and Lord Panmure, all in military uniform, also accompanied the Royal equipage; while a brilliant staff of officers brought up the rear. The Royal party rode leisurely along the lines, while colours were lowered and arms presented, and the band on the summit of the hill played the National Anthem. The inspection concluded, the troops defiled past her Majesty's carriage, the bands playing the regimental marches.

After a brief series of evolutions, the sky brightened and the rain ceased for about ten minutes, and this momentary millennium afforded an opportunity for an occurrence of singular interest. The Crimean regiments again advanced as before, and formed three sides of a square around the Royal equipage. The officers of cavalry and infantry who had been under fire, together with four men of each company and troop, advanced at a given signal. The Queen's carriage was then thrown open, and her Majesty concluded this harangue, which she delivered with that propriety of emphasis and that silvery sweetness of intonation for which she is so remarkable, than a cry of "God Save the Queen!" sprang to every lip. Helmets, bearskins, and shakos were thrown in the air, the Dragoons waved their sabres; and a shout of loyal acclamati

# TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE GUARDS INTO LONDON.

We this week resume our Illustrations of the return of the Guards to the metropolis, the details of which were fully given in our Journal of last week. The large Illustration at page 59 shows the troops crossing Vauxhall-bridge, and their joyous reception by the lines of people through which they passed.

The Illustration upon the front page shows the troops passing White-hall; the roofs of Dover House and the Horse Guards are crowded with spectators; and the roadway is lined with the enthusiastic people.

# CLOSE OF THE REVIEW IN HYDE-PARK.

The Illustration at page 66 shows the truly English welcome given to the Guards by the people, at the close of the Beview at Hyde-park, on Wednesday week. This right hearty welcome was circumstantially detailed at page 31 of our Journal of last week. There have been few such gratifying episodes in the history of the war as this joyous scene in Hyde-park.

A GREAT falling off in the recruiting department, particularly in London, has been visible during the last fortnight. Orders have been given in regard to cavalry to stop all recruiting save for the regiments who were not in the Eastern campaign. The recruiting for forty regiments of the Line ceased on Saturday last. There are amongst those open—the 7th Hussars, the 12th Lancers, and the 14th Light Dragoons. The 3th Lancers have just been closed.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

# ANOTHER INSURRECTION IN MADRID.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION IN MADRID.

The insurrectionary spirit which has disturbed the Spanish provinces for some weeks past, has broken out in the capital. On Tuesday last, as we learn by telegraph, there was considerable bloodshed in the streets of Madrid, a collision having taken place between the troops and a portion of the National Guard. The details we have of the commencement of the collision are very few. The regular troops, however, appear to have adhered to the Government. A suspension of arms was agreed upon; but hostilities were to recommence at five o'clock on Tuesday evening, if the insurgents did not at that time make unqualified submission. The Queen went through the streets on the day of the outbreak; and, according to the telegraphic report, was received extremely well by the troops, and even by the National Guards

More recent despatches say:—"The fighting at Madrid lasted twenty-four hours. The insurrection is suppressed, with the exception of a band of some desperate men headed by Pacheta, the bull-fighter. The National Guard of Madrid is dissolved, and their arms are to be given up to the Government. A rising has taken place at Saragossa, and fears are entertained for Barcelona. The whole of the Peninsula has been declared in a state of siege."

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#### PREPARATIONS FOR WAR IN ITALY.

The news from Lombardy and Turin during the last eight or ten days has been of a rather ominous character. The reinforcement of the Austrian army in Lombardy has naturally excited alarm in Piedmont. The Lombards are said to be very much excited at the movement of troops which is taking place daily, not knowing what to make of it, while all kinds of rumours are put in circulation by agents of the police, with a view to spread consternation and create distrust of Piedmont and her allies.

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We are told that Marshal Radetzky has officially informed the Duchess
Regent that, from strategical motives, he intends to increase our garrison
to 3000 men, to be quartered partly in the city and partly in the environs.
Placentia has received an increase of 500 Chasseurs of the Imperial regiment. The citadel having been demolished, the Austrians have constructed three forts around, armed with guns; they are called St. Lazarus,
Podista, and St. Anthony. The Marshal wants to increase the Austrian
army in Italy to 120,000 men. The Po is to be furnished with military
bridges at several points, and considerable bodies of troops are to be stationed along that river and the coast of the Romagna."

In view of these movements the Sardinian Government has ordered that one million of francs shall be immediately expended in putting the fortifications of Alessandria in a proper state.

#### THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS

By the Royal mail steam-ship America, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, and the United States mail steam-ship Atlantic, which arrived on Wednesday morning, we have news from New York to the 5th

on Sunday, and the United States mail steam-ship Atlantic, which arrived on Wednesday morning, we have news from New York to the 5th instant.

The Kansas territory still continues in a most dangerous state. Colonel Sumner is said to have lost two men in an engagement with a party of Missourians, several of whom were killed and wounded, and were finally driven back across the border. Colonel Sumner has taken steps to prevent large bodies of armed men of either side from roaming about the territory, committing depredations, and for this a great cry is raised against him by the Border Ruffian press. Mr. Brown, the editor of the Herald of Freedom) which establishment was destroyed in the sacking of Lawrence), has been murdered by a band of Missourians. A despatch from Lawrence, dated June 26, says that affairs in Kansas are more threatening than ever. The despatch concludes:—"There must be a great battle at Topeka. Colonel Sumner threatens to go home to the Fort and abandon his work if the Legislature meets, and they will as sure as God is."

Meantime, while President Pierce and his myrmidons are doing all they can to promote the objects of the Pro-Slavery party, the two Houses of Congress are at loggerheads as to what ought to be done. The Senate and House of Representatives have respectively passed bills—very different ones—for the settlement of the Kansas difficulty.

A bill proposed by Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, and which passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 12, at eight o'clock on the morning of the 3rd of July, after a discussion which had lasted the whole of the previous night, declares null and void the laws which have been made by the existing territorial Kansas Legislature; enables the President (the tool of the Pro-Slavery party) to appoint a commission of five persons, with absolute authority over the territory, until a state constitution shall have been organised. These commissioners, or the triumvirate majority of them, are to have entire control over the election of delegates to the Constituent Assemb

Upon the bill of Mr. Douglas, the New York Times remarks:

Now, Douglas, Toombs, and Co., know perfectly well that more than half the Free-State men of Kansas have been driven out by violence, and cannot possibly be there to register their names. They know that all their leaders are either in prison or in exile, and that indictments for treason are pending against them. They know that the territory is full of Missouri men, who have taken possession of it and will be on hand to record their names. They know that the whole machinery of government in Kansas—legislative, executive, and judicial—is in the hands of the Pro-Slavery men; and that they will have, therefore, an overwhelming advantage in such an election as they propose. And it is this conviction which has led them to propose it. Nothing but the most absolute certainty that this bill will aid them in their grand purpose—to make Kansas a slave state—would ever have induced them to bring it forward. We trust the House of Representatives will arrest a measure so fatal to freedom in Kansas as this bill will prove to be. If the Government of Kansas is to be put in commission, let that commission be named in the bill. To clothe the President with any such authority is a monstrous departure from Republican principles, which nothing but the dominering spirit of slavery could ever have forced upon the representatives of free men.

THE WEATHER IN THE UNITED STATES.—Whilst we have been complaining of a damp and chilly summer—complaints which we venture to hope may now be at an end—the good people of New York have been subjected to an amount of heat of which it is almost frightful to think, and which has proved fatal to several persons in that city. We are told by the New York Morning Courier of the 30th June, that "the temperature on Thursday, the 26th, was at eighty-eight degrees from twelvill past four p.m.—five consecutive hours. Friday, eighty-eight degrees at three p.m. Saturday, eighty-six degrees from before one p.m. till half-past seven p.m. Sunday, at two and three p.m., innety-eight degrees at overaging ninety-five and a quarter degrees for eleven consecutive hours. To-day, notwithstanding a fresh breeze, the temperature has risen to minety-six degrees, and has been above ninety degrees since eight o'clock this morning; at four o'clock this morning at seventy-six degrees—the highest at that hour of any morning this year, except on the 23rd, when it was the same." Four deaths from sun-stroke or extreme heat, are recorded as having taken place on Sunday.

WHAT IS AT STAKE.—There are many people in America who

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What is at Stake.—There are many people in America who talk of a "brush," as they call it, with England, as if a war with that Power were mere child's play, while John Bull, on his part, threatens to "use us up" in a very summary manner, in case we should provoke him to hostilities. But a war is always a very serious affair, and between two countries whose interests are so closely identified as those of England and America it would indeed be most foul and unnatural. In the year 1854 the total value of exports from the United States to Great Britain was 140,000,000 dollars. We sent them raw cotton alone to the amount of 82,000,000 dollars. If this supply was stopped, thousands of operatives would be thrown out of employment, and England would find her domestic troubles more serious than her foreign ones. At the same time the United States in 1854 imported of British produce over 100,000,000 dols. Now, in the face of facts like these, is it not madness to think of war? Every blow that England struck at us would recoil on herself, and vice versd. It would be a contest between the right and left arms of the world, and, no matter which was paralysed, the other would feel it most acutely.

Mr. John Bright.—For the last three or four weeks Mr.

Philadelphia Evening Journal, June 25.

Mr. John Bright.—For the last three or four weeks Mr. Bright's health has improved very rapidly, and the expectations as to his recovering his former vigour are now very decided. A good deal of his time is spent in fishing, in which he has had great success. He does not tay long at one place. Mr. Bright now speaks more confidently of his recovery. He is staying at present in Sutherlandshire.—Manchester Examiner.

#### REVIEW OF THE CRIMEAN ARTILLERY AT WOOL-WICH BY HER MAJESTY.

On Monday last her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Prince and Princess of Prussia, had a grand review and inspection of the various troops of Horse Artillery and field batteries recently returned from service in the East. The display at Woolwich on this occasion excited great interest. In the line were ninety-two guns, twenty more than were with the army in the East, nearly 400 ammunition and small-arm ammunition waggons, 2450 horses, and 3600 annuminity.

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The Royal party were "expected" at eleven, and precisely at eleven the carriages drove on to the esplanade in front of the barracks. Here they were received by a guard of honour of the Royal Marines, by General Williams of Kars, and the principal officers of the garrison. The party descended from their carriages, mounted their chargers, and, attended by a most brilliant staff, rode immediately to the Common. Her Majesty was equipped more à la militaire than at any former review. Over her riding habit was the short scarlet coatee, smaller, yet embroidered in the same style as that of a Field Marshal. Crossing the left shoulder was a General's sash and the ribbon of the Order of the Garter; and she wore a small, elegantly-shaped riding hat, ornamented with a General's plume of red and white feathers. She rode her favourite dark bay charger, which was superbly caparisoned; and her whole appearance was both striking and beautiful.

Prince Albert wore the full uniform of a Field Marshal, with the ribbon of the Garter. The Prince of Prussia wore the uniform of a General in the Prussian service. The Duke of Cambridge wore the full uniform of a Field party, in a carriage and four, were the Princess Louise of Prussia and the Countess Oriolla; while in another carriage came the officers in attendance on the Prince of Prussia and her Majesty. The whole cortége proceeded to the flagstaff set up in front of the Cadet College, and near a dais covered with scarlet cloth. Here the Royal carriages waited while her Majesty, attended as before, rode along the whole line of the Artillery. She was received as she passed with a Royal salute, the fine band of the corps playing the National Anthem at the same time. Her Majesty proceeded along the whole extent of the line near the Dover road, then wheeling to the right ret

teries thundered by; and nothing but their dull heavy noise and the actual shaking of the earth showed the unwieldy nature of the material that was passing.

The three troops of Horse Artillery then countermarched, and passed the Royal presence at full gallop. This was the most spirited manœuvre of the day. They came down like the rush of a whirlwind, shaking the solid earth, and scattering the turf like dust behind them. These troops, with all their horsemen, tumbrils, and waggons, thus came by the Queen like gusts of a tempest, and almost as they passed were wrapped from view in the clouds of dust their thundering course raised up behind them. The Prince of Prussia seemed as much struck with this impetuous advance as with the size and almost colossal equipment of the 18-pounder batteries. The whole body of Artillery then formed up across the Common in contiguous columns as before. The advance was sounded, and in one great line all came forward towards the flagstaff and saluted her Majesty. The men then dismounted and formed double line in front of their batteries, while her Majesty, attended by her whole staff, rode slowly along their front, noticing each man who wore the four-clasped medal. The Royal party then returned to the Artillery Barracks, where, after a short delay, they entered their carriages and returned to London.

# THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOTT.

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Lord Palmerston's announcement in the House of Commons on Monday might of the review at Aldershott which took place on Wednesday, and the invitations he gave to the members of both Houses of the Legislature to be present, led most people to imagine that the intention was to make a display of our military power similar in its general character to the recent grand naval exhibition at Spithead. People looked for cavalry evolutions, infantry maneuvrings, skirmishes, storming of intrenhments, &c. The affair was simply a review—a full dress parade—but it was a brilliant and gratifying sight, nevertheless.

The arrangements made for the accommodation and convenience of the two Houses of the Legislature were unexceptionable; but, oving probably to the same cause which it may be supposed influenced the general public, only about 140 of the Lords and Commons presented themselves at the railway station. The hour fixed for the review was half-past three, and the luncheon had been ordered punctually at half-past two, and some twenty minutes before that time Lord Palmerston appeared on horseback at the North Camp gate, heading a procession of ten London omnibuses, on which the well-known inscriptions "Paddington to the Bauk," "Peckham Rye to Gracechurch-street," "Piccadilly to Whitechapel," &c. were conspicuous; and which bore, as inside and outside passengers, the senatorial dignity—hereditary and electoral—of the empire. Very shortly after the members of the Houses of Parliament had left their omnibuses, her Majesty, who had come down by a special train from London, reached the ground, escorted by a detachment of the 7th Hussars. Her Majesty drove directly to the Royal Pavilion, where the Royal party alighted. While her Majesty and her guests were refreshing themselves at the Pavilion, the Lords and Commons were performing the same agreeable operation in their tent.

The regiments which her Majesty had announced her intention to inspect were those which had returned from the Crimea since her last

THE Queen arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning from the st. She left Kazatch Bay on the 15th ult., with the 77th and 90th giments; two companies of the 42nd, under the command of Major aham and Major Adyes; and a battery of Royal Artillery. The Queen ded some of her guns at Constantinople.

The British frigate Simoom arrived at Quebec on the 26th ult., having on board the 39th Regiment of the English troops, numbering 890 men. The troops have since proceeded to Montreal, where they were received with due honours.

WHAT RAILROADS HAVE DONE FOR OHIO .- In the year 1850, WHAT KALROADS HAVE HONE FOR Offic.—In the year result, before the completion of its railway system, the State of Ohio had an aggregate amount of taxable property rated at 439,876,340 dols.; and in the year 1855, after the completion of the system, the value of the same description is set down at 869,877,351 dols., very nearly double. Ohio has entered more largely than any other member of the Confederacy upon the development of the system of railways.

A Golden Marriage Anniversary.—Buckeburg, the capital of the little principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, was recently the scene of great festivity. The sturdy Prince, who is upwards of seventy years of age, of which he has reigned upwards of 39, celebrated his golden or fortieth marriage anniversary. He is so robust, and leads such a healthy and invigorating life that the chances are he will live to celebrate his diamond or fitteth wedding-day; and this, as the gossips of Krchwinkel-Buckeburg assert, with full title to the Dunmow flitch.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

EVEN Ministerial defeats will shortly come to an end, and the Royal speech will release our senators from the duty of correcting and chastising the Royal advisers. The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, that ingenious device for evading an important question by remedying neither of two svils, was felt to be doomed on the first division taken upon it, although the majority was with the Government, but on the next debate Ministers were defeated, and the bill was shelved. The curious and expensive folly called an appeal to the House of Lords, is, therefore, still within the reach of such of her Majesty's subjects as are rich in cash and poor in brain. The Partnership Amendment Bill has been sacrificed to the greed of the large capitalists, whose undisguised hatred to all plans for assisting men of limited income to increase their gains by joining their resources, has been singularly protruded during the debates on this and a cognate measure. They have succeeded in crippling the bill by two provisions which were designed to render it distasteful and objectionable, and the measure has been wisely abandoned by the Government. Henceforward, commercial men of moderate means will know who their enemies really are—the jealous millionaires. The Scotch Education Bill has been injured by a party in the Lords, which has insisted on adhering to the test for schoolmasters. The Wills and Administrations Reform Bill and the Corporation of London Reform Bill having both been thrown out, there is very little for the Commons now to deal with, except the Divorce Bill, unless the bill for enabling the Bishops of London and Durham to retire-and for provision to be made for them-should bring on a debate, for which the points raised by Lord Derby and others in the Lords, as to simony and the violation of canons, offer ample materials. The Lords will not have to complain this year of measures being sent up to them at the last minute, for there is little to send. However, by way of encouragement, they summarily threw out the bill, passed by so large a Commons' majority, for doing justice to the Nawab of Surat. One of the chief reasons why men thought this bill must be a just one was the furious rage with which it was denounced by Sir James Hogg, for the India Company; but from what Lord Ellenborough stated it would appear that even Sir James's hostility to a measure does not always prove that it is based on sound principles. Probably the King of Oude, and his mother (who is understood to be the power behind the ex-Sovereign), will derive no great encouragement from the fate of the Nawab.

The appointment of the Duke of Cambridge to the office of Commander-in-Chief, which Lord Hardinge found it necessary, from the state of his health, to resign, has been received with considerable satisfaction. The Duke is an Englishman, has been in battle, is very popular, is a generous open-handed man, and is understood not to be over docile to foreign influences. On every one of these points there hangs a suggestion of disadvantages escaped, and on the whole it is difficult to see how a better appointment could have been made. The Duke has given very considerable attention to military studies, but what is of most consequence is that he is a young man who has no Peninsular recollections or Horse Guards cliques about him, and it is probable that he will devote himself, in an enlightened spirit, to the improvement of the noble army now confided to him. His Royal Highness will not, of course, be found in any open antagonism to Court influences, but it is believed that he has resolution enough to be independent of them.

The outrage upon Mr. Sumner is still causing excitement in America, and Mr. Horace Greeley writes that the sufferer will probably never completely recover. Some of the slavery party were sufficiently vulgar to suspect that the victim of Brooks' brutality was "shamming ill" for the sake of making political capital against his antagonists, but this imputation seems to have been almost too coarse even for the smart folks to whom it was addressed. Meantime a correspondence is published between Brooks and some of his admirers, and the ruffian and the ruffian-worshippers actually exchange solemn phrases about duty, which Brooks claims to have discharged by his cowardly attack upon a helpless man for words used in his place in the It is all very well for the Americans to protest against English sarcasms-why, if they sincerely detest brutality, is there not a general demand for the expulsion of Brooks from the legislature? Or is the Union (to parody what was said of France) a system of liberty "tempered by bludgeons." Suppose that Mr. Bowyer, stung by some of Mr. Drummond's tirades against Popery, were to cross the floor of the House of Commons, knock Mr. Drummond down with a stick as he was writing a note, and beat him, while down, until insensible; and that Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Scully, and others in the neighbour-hood, should refuse to interfere, "lest their motives should be misinterpreted by their constituents." We are often asked to place ourselves in the position of those whom we censure-here we have done so. How long after such a scene, would Mr. Bowyer remain to represent King Bomba and the Pope, in the House of Commons? We hope we need not apologise to a gentleman, whom we select because of his known amiability, for the hypothetical use

The case of James Sadleir, member for Tipperary, and brother to the unhappy John Sadleir, the suicide, has brought on some personal debating in the House of Commons. The gigantic frauds perpetrated by the Sadleirs came under the judicial notice of the Irish Master of the Rolls, a most able, upright, and irascible man, as will be conceded by those who remember him as Mr. Smith, when he prosecuted Daniel O'Connell to conviction, and proffered a challenge during the trial. His Honour became indignant that the criminal law was not put in force against James Sadleir, and made very strong remarks upon the conduct of the Government in the matter. These provoked retorts from the Irish Attorney-General, Mr. Fitzgerald; and Mr. Napier brought the subject before the House of Commons. The Master of the Rolls did not hesitate to impute, if not in terms, in an unmistakable manner, that James Sadleir had been allowed to escape because he had been a political supporter of the Administration, and because, were the case gone into before a criminal tribunal facts would be disclosed which might be inconvenient. On Tuesday Mr. Fitzgerald addressed himself to an elaborate reply, the only fault of which was that it somewhat resembled the pleas put on record by the person who was charged with having broken the borrowed punch-bowl-1st, It was broken when we borrowed it; 2ndly, It was whole when we returned it; 3rdly, We never had it at all. Mr. Fitzgerald states that he did not know until lately that James Sadleir was guilty, and that it was not the Government's business to prosecute-that he does not think Sadleir was amenable, but that he went to Dublin to order a prosecution on behalf of Government, as soon as he heard the facts. Let us say that, as far as Mr. Fitzgerald is concerned, his answer is legally and morally complete, and that on behalf of the Government a very complete legal answer has been given to a legal official; who has been somewhat irregular in his zeal for justice, and distrust of a Liberal Administration. The impression of the public, if the matter receives much attention, will be a mixed one, and certain it is that the present and the late Government have

managed to obtain the support and services of some very queer friends, especially Irishmen.

Session and season are closing, and it is difficult to say that either has been very brilliant. The latter, however, has been a great improvement upon that of last year, when the war was in progress, and its disasters were clothing our households in mourning. As yet the restoration of peace has not given that increased elasticity to our social system that was contemplated; but, supposing that we are spared other troubles, the approaching year may be looked forward to with hope and cheerfulness. But it is not a time to speak with certainty as to the future. That the south of Europe will shortly be the scene of struggle and revolution can hardly be doubted, and, interlaced as are all the interests of the nations, who shall say that the complication of events may not again draw England into the mélée. In so far as Government declarations may be considered as the key to Government intentions, we may deem that non-interference is the policy of the Palmerston Cabinet; but situations may be almost at hand in which it would be as impossible as dishonourable for England to refuse the aid of her arms to the cause of liberty. That the Italian problem might be solved by the withdrawing of every foreign soldier, Austrian as well as French, from Italian soil, is certain, and the Italians themselves would then be left to deal with their oppressors. But inasmuch as it is equally certain that Austria will never assent to any such course, the progress of Italian freedom becomes more and more involved, inasmuch as its foreign friends must await a signal which can justify their interference. Some palpable wrong by Austria upon Sardinia would be such a signal; but this will probably be carefully avoided by Austrian cunning. The wickedness in Naples and the brutality of the Austrians-sickening accounts of which are daily transmitted—unite to convince all thoughtful men that the work of 1848 will soon be begun again. May its end be different. But it would be profanity to doubt the ultimate triumph of Italian liberty.

#### THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.

The Nightingale Fund, according to the announcement of the committee, proceeds satisfactorily. It now approaches £35,000, of which £30,000 are invested in Government securities. It may, therefore, be considered a success; and, in so far as Miss Nightingale is concerned, is a "grateful recognition of her services" on the part of the British records.

The object of the fund is, however, twofold. The committee desire to accomplish that which is of essential importance—to enable this admirable lady "to establish an institution for the training, sustenance, and protection of nurses and hospital attendants."

To do this effectually the sum cannot yet be deemed sufficient. The committee continue their labours in order that it may become so. And, with the confident hope that at no very distant period a large number of nurses may be trained and educated in, and certified from, the institute, to supply superintendents in all the hospitals of the dom, to attend in private families, or to minister to the sick poor, would be difficult to overrate the advantages that may hence

It would be difficult to overrate the advantages that may hence arise to the whole community; and the committee do what is right in continuing their efforts to effect a purpose so entirely beneficial. They do not, however, consider it necessary to make any further public appeals; but are working chiefly by the aid of provident committees, desirous not of large, but of small sums, such as will demonstrate sympathy, and yet in the aggregate reach such an amount as may be ample for Miss Nightingale when she returns to England to carry out all her plans. We have reason to believe there will be few localities in Great Britain which contribute in no way to this great and good work. this great and good work.

Russians, from the period of the passage of the Pruth up to the 1st of May last, amounts, according to the official documents, as yet known, to 277,000 men either killed on the field of battle or dead of disease. These losses must be apportioned among—First, the first army of the Danube, of which Marshal Paskiewitch took the command at the time of the siege of Silistria; secondly, the first army of the Crimea under the orders of Prince Menschikoff; thirdly, the second army of the Crimea, commanded by Prince Gortschakoff; fourthly, the two armies of Asia, under Generals Mouravieff and Bagration, which operated during two years in Armenia, and terminated their second campaign by the taking of Kars; fifthly, the divers corps of the Sea of Azoff and the Dnieper. This estimate of the Russian losses, which is in great part based upon official reports and documents published in military journals of the country, is not at all beyond the bounds of probability, when we consider that Russia, obliged to order troops in the centre of her dominions to make forced marches of 1000 or 1200 kilomètres.

Wills.—The will of the Right Hon, G. Augustus Earl Cowper

WILLS,-The will of the Right Hon, G. Augustus Earl Cowper Wills,—The will of the Right Hon, G. Augustus Earl Cowper has been proved under 40,000/.—Right Hon. Caroline Baroness Wharn-cliffe, 6000/.—General Sir George P. Adams, K.C.H., 6000/.—Sir John Grey, K.C.B., 2000/. within the province of Canterbury.—Thomas Poynder, Esq., of Wimpole-street, 60,000/.—James Moon, Esq., of Liverpool, 120,000/.—Benjamin Harrison, Esq., Clapham-common, and Guy's Hospital, 60,000/.—Charles Russell, Esq., Argyle-street, 50,000/., within the province of Canterbury.—James Clark, Esq., Clapham-common, and Billiter-square, 40,000/.—Charles Holdway, Esq., Andover, 20,000/.—W. H. Cole, Esq., Gloucester, 18,000/.—George Gosling, Esq., Reading, 12,000/.—Mrs. Joan Ann Deacon, Hemel Hempstead, 30,000/.—The Countess of Portsmouth died intestate, personalty 5000/.

The Countess of Portsmouth died intestate, personalty 50002.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.— Mrs. Lax, of Park-street, Bristol, whose personal estate was sworn under £60,000, has left about £7500 to Charities:—to the Bristol Infirmary, £1000; General Hospital, £500; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £500; Propagation of Gospel in Foreign Parts, £500; Elargement of Churches, £500; Providing Additional Curates, £300; Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, £300; Bristol Female Misericordia, £300; Deaf and Dumb Institution, £300; Blind Asylum, £300; Orphan Asylum, Hook's Mills, £300; Bristol Dispensary, Doreas Society, Shipwrecked Mariners', the Eye Institution, and National Benevolent, all of Bristol, £300 each; Society of Friends of the Clergy, £105; to the parish of St. Nicholas, £800; St. Augustine the less, and St. George, Brandon-hill, £100 to each; £50 for the schools of those parishes, and £50 to the Infant School, St. Nicholas.—Mrs. Dover, of Diss, Norfolk (£25,000 personalty), has bequeathed to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital £100, and the like sum to the Blind Hospital, Church Building Society, the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and for Providing Additional Curates.—Miss Frances Papillon, of Sandgate (£10,000), has left to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, £100; Irish Society, £100; and British and Foreign Bible Society, £50.

The Duchess of Orleans has remitted from herself and the

The Duchess of Orleans has remitted from herself and the Princes her sons, the sum of 15,000 fr. for the sufferers by the inundations.

# CHRIST CHURCH, CINDER-HILL

Ar Cinder-hill, in the parish of Basford, near Nottingham, on the 19th

Ar Cinder-hill, in the parish of Basford, near Nottingham, on the 19th ult., was consecrated a church for the coal-miners of Thomas North, Esq., of Basford Hall. The style of the edifice is Decorated Gothic, of the fourteenth century; the architect is Mr. T. C. Hine, of Nottingham. The site was given by the Duke of Newcastle; and the sum of about £2000 has been raised, or is in course of subscription.

It may surprise many persons who are not aware of the existence of so important a coalfield in the immediate neighbourhood of the great manufacturing town of Nottingham to learn that, under one management, Mr. North is at this moment prosecuting the development of a great coalfield of from 8000 to 10,000 acres in extent; and in building squares of cottages, and laying out allotments for the comfort and convenience of his miners, one want struck this great coalowner as essential to be supplied above all others, and that was church accommodation.

coalowner as essential to be supplied above all others, and that was church accommodation.

At Cinder-hill, therefore, steps were adopted for erecting a church as a chapel of ease to the parish of Basford, at the point where the numbers of the mining population were found to be most rapidly accumulating, in consequence of the progress of Mr. North's works. A perfect little gem of a building has been provided at a cost of £2000; and, the result must be a most beneficial influence over the mining congregation. Transferred from their week-day toils in the bosom of the earth to the gay, fresh scene here presented to their view on Sundays, they will here see religion in the light of day, and learn to estimate

from the mere externals the value of the privilege conferred upon them. Christ Church, Cinder-hill, is situated amidst a beautiful clump of trees, at the angle of the old Derby road (opposite the finely-wooded demesne of Basford Hall, the residence of Mr. North), at the distance of about two miles and a half from Nortingham. It is decorated externally with carved corbels (heads of Sovereigns), and consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, and porch, with a turret at the south-west corner of the nave, which has been fitted up with a peal of three bells. A splendid organ recess has been formed at the east end of the aisle, and divided from it by a triple arcade of double rows of graceful slender shafts with foliated columns. The nave is 62 ft. by 21 ft.; the aisle, 52 ft. by 9; and the chancel, 25 ft. by 17 ft.; and the extreme altitude of the nave, 42 ft. vertical height. The roof, of lofty pitch, is light in its appearance, and formed of a series of framed rafters and collared beams; the chancel being roofed with framed rafters and curved braces. The windows throughout are fitted with rich stone tracery; the large eastern window having four lights, surmounted by magnificent geometrical quatrefoils, and filled in with figured quarries. A small window of quarry lights has also been contributed to the north aisle. The aisle is divided from the nave by a lofty arcade of four arches; having the novel application of Minton's coloured tiles introduced in the form of a neat border, instead of the hood moulding. Over the chancel arch is inscribed in gold and colours (medieval), "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and goodwill towards men." The east wall of the chancel, instead of the usual form of the Creed and Commandments, is also emblazoned with the abbreviated form left by Jesus Christ, Matt. xxii., 37—40. "Jesus said, thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shall love thy nei

#### STATE SOVEREIGNTY IN CALIFORNIA.

THE execution of Cora and Casey, two of the most notorious bullies in San Francisco, has been followed by the suicide of the equally notorious prizefighter Yankee Sullivan. The two former were executed by order of a committee of the citizens of San Francisco (known as the "Vigilance Committee"), who, knowing by past experience that the culprits would never receive their deserts at the hands of the court, took the law into their own hands lymbod the offenders and strung took the law into their own hands, lynched the offenders, and strung

the culprits would never receive their deserts at the hands of the court, took the law into their own hands, lynched the offenders, and strung them up.

The crime of Cora was the assassination of General Richardson, United States' Marshal for San Francisco; that of Casey the assassination of James King, editor of the Bulletin. The former had been tried by the regularly-constituted court of the state, and acquitted, notwithstanding his guilt was as palpable as that he himself lived. The latter had not been subjected to a trial, but was at once seized by a committee of the most prominent and respected citizens, and hung on the very day that the funeral of King (his victim) was celebrated: the gloom that pervaded the city was intense; nearly every house was arrayed in weeds and mourning; bells were tolled, minute guns fired, and an awful solemnity was everywhere observable. The funeral of the murdered editor was followed by at least 10,000 persons; while it is estimated that not less than 20,000 witnessed the execution. Business was entirely at a stand, and had been for nearly a fortnight, owing to the intense excitement that prevailed.

That such a condition of affairs is to be deeply regretted none will deny; but the opinions regarding the troubles, and more especially the action of the Vigilance Committee are much divided. So far as the respectable citizens of California are concerned, they approve of the action of the Committee, and stand ready to swell its ranks until every ruffian is exterminated. The journals of the State, with but few exceptions, also endorse the committee's action; while the Governor, on the contrary, has issued a proclamation, announcing San Francisco in a state of revolution, and calling upon the military to hold themselves in readiness for instant action. The people, however, have paid little attention to the Governor's movement; and at last accounts a collision between the Vigilance Committee and the federal troops was threatened. Such a condition of affairs cannot last long without i to where they more properly belong.

In the following page we have engraved the Seal of the "Vigilance

# THE BAHIA RAILWAY.

THE first turf of earthwork for the Bahia Railway was cut on the 24th of May last in the city of Bahia (San Salvador), situated in the Bay of All Saints, in the Brazils.

of May last in the city of Bahis (San Salvador), situated in the Bay of All Saints, in the Brazils.

This Railway is intended to extend from Bahia to the banks of the great river San Francisco, and will be executed by sections, the first of which is 77 miles long. The capital required for this section is £1,800,000 upon which a guarantee of seven per cent is given by the Imperial and provincial Governments.

The View of the Inauguration, which we have engraved, is taken from the canal-bridge near the Fort of Gequitana, looking towards the opposite side of the bay. It was sketched by Mr. Lenoir, the engineer of the Waterworks at Bahia.

Through the obliging kindness of Captain Otway and Lieutenant Barklay of H.M.B. Syren, at present stationed at Bahia, and in the hearty co-operation of the crew, two pavilions were erected with spare sails and canvas from the brig, and decorated with flags, under the direction of Mr. Henry M. Matthews, the resident representative of Mr. Charles Vignoles, F.R.S., Engineer-in-Chief of the Bahia Railway Company.

Company.

One pavilion was devoted to the ceremony, and the other was filled

One pavilion was devoted to the ceremony, and the other was filled with a numerous assemblage of elegantly-dressed ladies, the slite of the society of Bahia. A double line of bannows hoisted on elevated masts indicated the direction of the future railway.

At half-past one in the afternoon, the Archbishop of Bahia bestowed the benediction of the Church on the undertaking, according to the imposing ritual of the Roman Catholic Church; and pronounced an eloquent discourse suitable to the occasion.

His Excellency the President of the Province of Bahia then cut the first piece of earth, which he threw into a barrow and wheeled away to its destined place. This example was followed first by the leading members of the company present, and afterwards by every one of high and low degree, working to the music of the military bands—the ground being kept by a detachment of the 1st battalion of the Fusilier Guards.

The company then adjourned to the house of Colonel da Costa (shown in our Illustration), and at three o'clock sat down to a sumptuous banquet to which they had been invited, among which were fifty ladies and all the notabilities of Bahia. The crowd of guests was so great, that the tables were replenished several times. During the entertainment, Mr. John Morgan, jun., the British Consul at Bahia, gave "The Health of his Imperial Majesty Don Pedro II., the august head of the Brazilian Empire." This was responded to by the President of the Province of Bahia, who gave "The Queen of England." A variety of other toasts, appropriate to the occasion, were given; and excellent speeches were made on the commercial and political union of Great Britain and the Brazils, Free-trade, and the great prospects of improvement and advantage from the Railway. The entertainments concluded with a ball, and dancing was kept up until long after nightfall. It is a remarkable proof of the spirit of enterprize, and a mark of great judgment on the part of the Imperial Government of the Brazils in having encouraged the continuation of the B



NEW CHURCH AT CINDER-HILL, NOTTS .- (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE HARWICH REGATTA PRIZE CUP.

THE annual regatta of this celebrated club, took place on Thursday, the 9th inst., and was attended by crowds of visitors from all parts of the neighbouring country. Few regattas are looked forward to by yachts-

men with so much interest as this, and the flourishing state of the club, and the contribution from the Eastern Counties Railway, afforded and the contribution from the Eastern Counties Railway, afforded ample funds for every kind of aquatic amusement. The prize of the day, which we have engraved, was the Sixty Guinea Plate, given by A. Arcedeckne, the Commodore of the Club (and High Sheriff of the county). Combining the useful with the ornamental, this prize consisted this year of a richly-chased urn-kettle and lamp, to be sailed for by yachts of any club or rig, allowing time for difference of tonnage. Four vessels entered and ran:—the Vision, 33 tons; Amazon, 28 tons; Minion, 26 tons; Phantom, 18 tons—Harwich measurements. The Minion took the lead at starting, but was soon passed by the Amazon and Phantom; and then followed a most exciting match between these two celebrated vessels, which ended in the Phantom beating her powerful rival by fifteen seconds above the five minutes time she could claim as the smaller vessel. The prize was presented to her owner, Mr. S. Lane. The other prizes were—30 guineas for yachts belonging to the Harwich Yacht-club, 10 guineas for small-class yachts, 10 guineas for dredging-boats (presented by Mr. Cardinall), and 5 guineas for dredging-boats (presented by Mr. Cardinall), and 5 guineas for dredging-boats (presented by Mr. Cardinall), and 5 guineas for dredging-boats (presented by Mr. Cardinall), and 5 guineas for dredging-boats (presented by Mr. Cardinall), and 5 guineas for dredging-boats (presented by Mr. Cardinall), and 5 guineas for dredging-boats (presented by Mr. Cardinall), and 5 guineas for dredging-boats (presented by Mr.

# NEW CHURCH OF

NEW CHURCH OF
ST. MARY, KILBURN.
THE first stone of this edifice, provided for the increased spiritual needs of the suburban district of Kilburn, was laid on May 31st, by Major-General the Hon. Arthur Upton, in the presence of a large number of the inhabitants of Kilburn and its vicinity. The service was impressively read by the Rev. T. Ainger, Vicar of Hampstead, assisted by the Rev. G. R. Adam, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Kilburn; the choir of St. John's Foundation School making the responses, and chanting appropriate psalms. Major-General Upton then placed a glass bottle, containing an inscription on parchment and the current coins of the realm in a cavity in the massy foundation-stone, access to which (after the usual Masonic forms) was duly secured by lowering on it the plinth of one of the future chancel piers. The service was then resumed, the choir singing Richardson's anthem, "O how amiable are thy dwellings;" and the ceremony was closed by jubilant psalms and solemn prayer for the success of the undertaking.

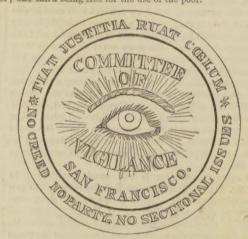
On the return of the procession to St. John's Foundation School, a large party sat down to a handsome déjedner, provided by General Upton, in the large schoolroom of the College. General Upton, who was in the chair, was supported by a large number of the friends and relations of the Upton and Howard families.

The new Church of St. Mary will be erected by Messrs. Holland, of Duke-street, Bloomsbury, from the designs of Messrs. Francis, architects. A contract for a portion only of the works has been taken by the committee; but the total cost when the church is completed will be about £8000. It stands on a favourable site, at the junction of the Abbey and Priory roads—the southern and western parts being most conspicuously seen. The plan is cruciform; and the church when finished will consist of nave, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, chancel, and chancel-aisle, with tower and broach spire at the south-west angle. The style is that of the Middle Pointed, prevalent in the thirteenth an

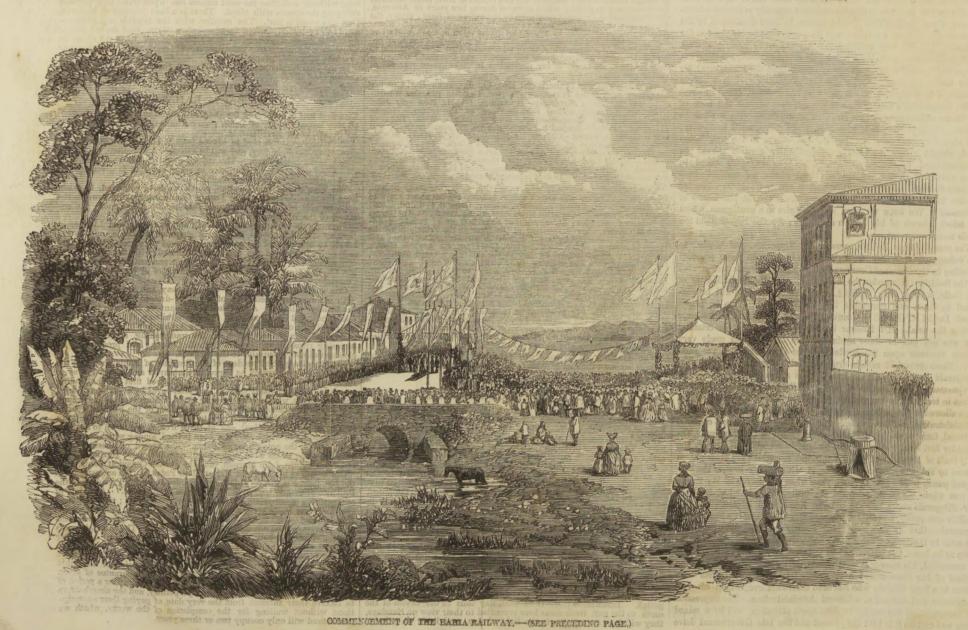


NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY, KILBURN.

The only galleries are for children at the west end, and in the transepts for adults. Those in the transepts do not project before the line of the aisle walls, and will, consequently, form no obstruction in the main area of the building. The number of sittings provided will be 1150; one-third being free for the use of the poor.



LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.—SEAL OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.
(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 20.—9th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 21.—Robert Burns died, 1796.
TUESDAY, 22.—Battle of Salamanca, 1812.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—First English Newspaper published, 1588.
THURSDAY, 24.—First Insurance Office established in London, 1700.
FRIDAY, 25.—St. James. Duchess of Cambridge born, 1795.
SATURDAY, 26.—St. Anne.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

Sunday.	Monda	9.	Tarr	dav.	Wedn	esday.	Tim	sday.	Frid	lay.	Satu	rday.
M A h m 3 40 4 0	M h m h 4 20 4	m 45	M h m 5 5	h m 5 30	M h m 5 50	h m 6 15	M h m 6 40	h ma	h m	h m 7 55	M h m 8 25	h m 9 0

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856.

EUROPE is still in the throes of revolution. The events of 1848, which were themselves but a continuation and a consequence of the events of 1830, as those were in like manner the growth and fruit of the preceding revolutions of 1815 and 1789 are still working themselves out to their natural issues. "Order does not reign," except by the force of bayonets, in any part of Continental Europe. The British Isles are safe and quiet, because the people are free; but if there be quietude elsewhere, there is little safety. The presence of large bodies of troops alone preserves the peace of many ancient Monarchies and highly-civilised societies. Nor is this coercion always sufficient for its purpose. While the fire smoulders in Italy, and all eyes are turned in that direction to watch the inevitable eruption, the flame suddenly breaks out in another quarter, to prove how unstable and unsatisfactory are the relations of the governed towards the governing classes. Spain exists in a corner of Europe in a state of semi-isolation. She is no longer a first or even a second-rate Power; and communication with her is so meagre and broken, that the people of other countries scarcely understand the particular causes of her discontent; yet when the inhabitants of her capital break out into insurrection against her Government, not even the comparative isolation of the country, and its remoteness from the great vortex of modern politics, can prevent the reverberation from causing alarm and anxiety elsewhere. France cannot, if she would, be indifferent to the events of Spain; and when France is moved, the whole Continent may feel the concussion. So intimately connected with each other are all the States of Europe that a successful revolution in Madrid might help to produce a similar catastrophe in a neighbouring State, governed as that State is upon the principles of a military despotism, and darkened as it is with the black shadow of an approaching financial crisis. At the time at which we write we know nothing more of the events which have occurred in Spain, than can be gleaned from the fragmentary and curt intelligence of the electric telegraph. It is evident, however, that the insurrection is one of no common magnitude; that the troops and the National Guard have been arrayed against each other in desperate conflict; that the outbreak has not been confined to the capital, but has extended to all the great towns and cities; and that the danger is so serious as to have led the Government to declare the whole country in a state of siege. In Spain, that ancient and renowned kingdom, there is at this moment no law but that of the sabre; the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals is suspended, and every man's life and property is at the mercy of the drum-head and the court-martial. The people of Spain, however, have one great advantage over the Italians. If they be dissatisfied with their Government, or their Government with them, the affair is between themselves only. No foreign Power would be suffered to interfere to support either party; and if Spaniards have to endure a military Government, and a dictator in the person of General O'Donnell, they can blame no one but themselves and their own army for the degradation. If it were not for the fact that Austria possesses the Italian bardy and Venice, the question of Italy would be left to the decision of the Italians, and would receive as simple a solution as we expect will attend the perturbations of Spain. We offer no opinion upon the events of Madrid, for at present we are samost entirely in the dark as to the immediate causes which have produced them. We merely note, as a remarkable proof of the combustible state of Europe, that the Tuileries trembles at the bare idea of a successful revolution in Madrid. Surely there must be something rotten in the state of France if such be the case; and surely those persons must be wrong who imagine that any state of Europe can re nain isolated from, and uninfluenced by, the policy and the troubles of any other !

With a new, a popular, and an efficient Commander-in-Chief. an awakened military spirit in all classes, a sense of peril and insecurity, and a growing conviction in the minds of the people that the Peace of Paris is but a truce at the best, there is every reason to believe that the British Army will be for many years to come a favourite institution. Her Majesty

would seem to be of this opinion, if we may judge from the frequency with which she has of late indulged herself and the public with military spectacles and reviews. The soldier is no longer the black sheep of the popular fold. The star of his profession is in the ascendant, and the public, proud of his recently-acquired glory, and reliant on his prowess to add yet fresher lustre to the national arms, looks forward, not without anxiety, but certainly without fear, to the day when England may again be called upon to take part in the wars of Europe. It is right that this feeling should be encouraged by the Sovereign, and by all who aspire to influence the opinions of their fellow-citizens; for we are but at the "beginning of the end;" and there will be hard as well as protracted work to be done before Europe can hope to enjoy another such interval of peace and prosperity as that between the peace of Waterloo and the invasion of the Crimea. We are glad, for the same reason, to observe that the Government has its eyes open to the deficiencies of our naval as well as of our military system; and that an attempt is to be made to provide a navy in every respect worthy of the maritime renown of the nation, and of the mighty interests of which our ships and our sailors are the best guardians. Great Britain, the mistress of the seas-with whom the title is no empty bravado, but a phrase that conveys a truth-has, or had at the close of the war, a naval force of 45,000 men. The little, but thrifty and truly maritime State of Holland, has the means, in case of emergency, of providing from her admirable mercantile marine at least as numerous-and some authorities say-a far more numerous war navy than Great Britain. France, that does not pretend to be so great a maritime power as England, has a navy at this moment of 60,000 men, and the means-without much, if any, difficulty-of increasing that number to 90,000. The hare has been asleep, and the tortoise has got the start of her. The English Government has determined, wisely we think, to awaken the hare in due time; and to provide the means, if not for doubling, for greatly increasing, our present maritime force. To effect this object it is proposed by Sir Charles Wood, to transfer the Coast Guard from the service of the Customs to that of the Admiralty; to increase its numbers from 5000 to 10,000 men; to diffuse it over various new stations on our long-extended coast lines: to man with its tried and able hands the magnificent flotilla of gun-boats called into existence by the late war, and to add to it all the naval pensioners still capable of service. Perhaps this is not all that could be done; but it is certainly a movement in advance, which will receive the approbation of the country. It is not ships but men that England requires; and we cannot doubt that England will obtain them if our Government exercise a wise liberality in offering inducements to able-bodied seamen.

WE are glad to see, from our last file of American newspapers, that the great contest between Freedom and the Slave power, which has assumed various startling phases during the last few months, is now placed on so broad "a platform"-to use the American phrase—as to render the success of the Republican party all but certain. The two great sections into which the Union is divided now stand face to face. All attempts at a compromise on the part of lukewarm Freesoilers or crafty slaveholders having failed, the friends of Freedom, and the abettors of the Slave power, which seeks to rule the freemen of the North by brute force, have each published their political creed, and it only requires a comparison of the two manifestoes to enable any person to form a tolerably accurate judgment as to which party ought to succeed.

The contest for the Presidency now lies between Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Dallas's predecessor, as United States Minister in this country, and Colonel Fremont. On the first news of Mr. Buchanan's nomination, by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, the general opinion was that his election was almost certain. As the real state of affairs became known, however, the confidence of his friends has very much declined. They now perceive that, by allowing himself to be mixed up with Messrs. Pierce, Douglas, and other unscrupulous agents of the Slave power, he has flung away all chance of support, from the strong opposition feeling which has been created by the mischievous conduct of the present Government. Since the formation of the Union there never was an Administration so unpopular as that of President Pierce. The abolition of the Missouri Compromise, which has placed North and South in hostile antagonism-the bombardment of Greytown-the attempt to pick a quarrel with Spain, in order to obtain possession of Cuba-the Ostend Conference—the encouragement of filibusterism—the generally aggressive and war-provoking conduct of the Pierce diplomatic representatives, not to speak of the corrupt and shameful manner in which American home affairs have been managed for selfish purposes, have created a universal feeling of disgust among sound politicians throughout every part of the Union. Instead of responding to that honest feeling of indignation, and putting himself at the head of the great moral power created in opposition to the present corrupt and dangerous system, Mr. Buchanan has deliberately delivered himself up, body and soul, to the Slave power, only promising that he will not commit such gross blunders as Mr. Pierce has done. To suppose that such a man will be chosen as Chief Magistrate of the Great Western Republic would, we think, be a libel against America.

The enthusiasm with which the nomination of Colonel Fremont has been hailed, from Maine to Kansas, must have convinced the Southern aristocracy that their power to domineer over the Free states has passed away for ever. Even in New York, the head quarters of the men called Democrats, who do the servile work of the Slave power, the announcement of Colonel Fremont's nomination by the Republican Convention called forth the most unbounded enthusiasm. The New York Times, in describing the ratification gathering in that city, at which 10,000 persons were present, says, "We do not remember to have witnessed a popular gathering more respectable for character and numbers, or which gave more significant indications of a settled purpose and enthusiastic devotion to a great principle." The refrain of the rallying song, which was joined in by some thousands of voices at the New York meeting-

Free speech, free soil, free press, free men, Fre-mont and victoryis a felicitous summary of the main points in the Republican mani-

The new candidate for the Presidency of the United States, is in many respects, a remarkable man. He was already known to the reading world in England by the interesting narrative he has given of his exploration of the country lying between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, in 1842, and of his expedition to Oregon and California in the following year. This work contains ample evidence of intellectual power on the part of the writer, and years have since matured his talents.

THAMES REFORM.—Sir Benjamin Hall declines to adopt the Metropolitan Drainage plan. It now also comes out that something like a million is to be expended on new bridges. Under these disappointments we are tempted to present our readers with a short sketch of Sir William Worsley's plan of "Thames Reform." says that, among other advantages, his scheme will benefit the shipping interest generally, as it would not only keep the Pool always at high-water level up to London-bridge, but set it more at liberty, and also facilitate the passage of barges and river craft, by means of a proposed new cut; which would also supply the Pool and all the Docks with down river water. This plan rests on stopping the tidal flow by a transverse dam at Blackwall Reach, combined with the discharge of the down river water into the Thames below such dam, by means of the proposed cut, which would be entered at Woolwich Reach by floodgates, the river craft being worked by steam-tugs. The change proposed would set free the vast serpentine space occupied by the river from Battersea to London-bridge, and of course allow of a main drain to be constructed down its emptied bed as far as London-bridge, of a magnitude large enough for both sides of the town, to be always in operation by a rush of water from the reservoir to be formed by widening the river on both sides above Battersea-bridge. The main drain would have its final outfall below Blackwall dam, and would be arched over, and have the top of the arch laid out, down to London-bridge, with public ornamental walks, seats, and fountains; the side spaces to be occupied with private gardens, railways, warehouses, hotels, &c., having an ornamental carriage-road on each side of, and nearest to, the walks; thus giving the means of convenient, rapid, and agreeable transit through the heart of the town, to the relief of the already too-crowded thoroughfares. In addition to the above-mentioned large river lake of many hundred acres, above the town, the whole vast curve of the river at Greenwich would be kept at high tide level with down river water, from the outpouring of the Thames cut. These lakes, the writer conceives, would not only be ornamental, but sources of recreation, in boating, fishing, bathing, skating, &c., every way superior to what is afforded by the present state of the river. It is, further, assumed that the up-tidal flow acts mechanically, with greater force at the bottom of the river than the down tide does; and that it is this preponderating bottom action, combined with other influences, which by degrees brings back the sewage, and causes the present turgid convergency of the offending matter about the locality of the town—this being the quarter where the complex influences in operation are, it is assumed, more or less balanced; the effects of this convergency, the writer affirms, can only be remedied either by stopping the tidal flow, or by having the outlets of the main streams into the river at such a distance as would seem to be inexpedient, if not virtually impracticable.

# THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia and the Princess Louise of Prussia, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, left Buckingham Palace on Wednesday for Aldershott, where the illustrious party passed the night in the Royal Pavilion, and on Thursday proceeded thence to the marine residence of the Court in the Isle of Wight. It is not expected that her Majesty will return to London during the present season, but rumours arerife of a Royal visit to Berlin during the summer. For the present the Royal family will remain at Osborne.

On Saturday last her Majesty held a Chapter of the Order of the Garter at Buckingham Palace, when the investiture of the Earl Fortescue and Viscount Palmerston as Knights of that noble Order took place. The following Knights were present:—Duke of Cambridge, Marquis of Exeter, Duke of Richmond, Duke of Buccleuch, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Salisbury, Duke of Cleveland, Earl de Grey, Marquis of Abercorn, Marquis Camden, Earl of Clarendon, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl of Ellesmere, and the Earl of Aberdeen.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, attended Divine service in the Chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen went to Woolwich, for the purpose of reviewing the Royal Artillery recently returned from the Crimes.

Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen went to Woolwich, for the purpose of reviewing the Royal Artillery recently returned from the Crimea. Her Majesty was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Princess Louise. The illustrious party occupied four of the Queen's carriages and four, and was escorted by a detachment of the 3rd Light Dragoons. Her Majesty quitted Buckingham Palace soon after ten o'clock, and returned at a quarter-past two in the afternoon.

fernoon.

On Tuesday the Queen, attended by the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, sisted her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester losse. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince albert, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Princess Louise, honoured the Royal Italian Opera, Lyceum, with

their presence.

On Wednesday the Court left London. The Countess of Desart has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord de Tabley and Sir Frederic Stovin have relieved Lord Camoys and Sir Edward Bowater in their duties as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness Prince Oscar of Sweden took leave of her Majesty on Saturday last, and sailed in the Vivid, Government steamer, for Rotterdam. The Prince is stated to have been highly pleased with his visit to this country.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort have arrived at Homberg, near Frankford, from London. The Earthand Control of the Adelaide Curzon, have also arrived at the same watering-place for the

The Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor arrived at Dunrobin Castle, the Duke of Sutherland's seat in the North of Scotland, on Thu day last. After a brief scjour, the noble Earl and Countess will proceed to his Lordship's shooting-box in the Highlands.

The Duke of Sutherland and Lord Ronald Leveson Gower arrived at Dunrobin Castle, N.B., on Thursday last, from Stafford House.

Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge is progressing favourably towards recovery. On Friday last his Lordship had nearly recovered the use of his hand. The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and all the members of the Royal Family, have sent daily to learn how his Lordship was progressing.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, attended by Baron d'Alvensleben and the Count de Boos, went through the various departments of Woolwich Arsenal on Wednesday evening, and spent two hours and a half in that establishment. The band and a guard of honour, composed of the Royal Artillery Regiment, were drawn up on the parade-ground of the Arsenal, where General Williams, Commandant of the Garrison, and the officials of that institution, in full uniform, were awaiting his arrival.

A ROAD ACROSS THE ALPS.—The possibility of forming a road across the Alps to unite France to Italy has, for a long time, occupied the attention of the French Government; and it appears that at present the problem is in a fair way of solution. A plan of a road from Grenoble into Piedmont by the Valley of the Drac and the department of the Hautes-Alpes, crossing the frontier by a tunnel through Mont Genevre, has received the approbation of the Ponts et Chaussées.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DINNER TO SIR W. F. WILLIAMS OF KARS.—Last Saturday evening the members of the Reform Club gave a grand banquet in honour of the hero of Kars. Every preparation had been made to give due éclat to the occasion. The exterior of the club was brilliantly illuminated, the word "Kars" being conspicuously exhibited in gas letters over the principal entrance. The hall and dining-room were superbly decorated for the occasion. The cluster of columns at each angle of the hall bore trophies of arms and regimental banners, to the height of 25 feet, interspersed with wreaths of laurel and natural flowers, and illuminated by a tasteful introduction of gaslight; and over the balcony, extending nearly to the domewere hung the flags of the Allies—England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey. In surelly the columns decorated to the entire extent with the columns of the DINNER TO SIR W. F. WILLIAMS OF KARS.-Last Saturday

Gooch, and Sir Alexander Woodford.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,—On Saturday the President and Fellows of the College gave a soirée, to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Harvey's gift to the College of his patrimonial estates, A.D. 1556; and the 30th of the presentation by Caius, during his presidency, of the Insignia of that office; as well as of the First Convivial Meeting of the Fellows, A.D. 1556. The guests were received in the magnificent library: upon the tables were displayed several scientific novelties, and a few choice book-treasures; and nearly in the centre of the room was a stereoscopic exhibition of great beauty. The company included the most distinguished members of the medical profession, and men of eminence in science and literature. Soon after ten o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert attended the meeting, and was received by Dr. Paris, the President of the College, who introduced to the Prince the various models, and other objects of interest in the room, with which his Royal Highness was evidently much gratified.

Tallow-Chandlers' Benevolent Society.—On Wednesday

TALLOW-CHANDLERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY .- On Wednesday TALLOW-CHANDLERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,—Off Wednesday the thirtieth anniversary festival of this excellent institution was celebrated at the London Tavern; Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., in the chair; supported by Mr. J. P. Murrough, M.P., Mr. Alderman Farncomb, and the Sheriffs elect for London and Middlesex. After the customary loyal toasts had been duly honoured, the Chairman proposed "Prosperity to the Tallow-Chandlers' Benevolent Society," which was drunk with enthusiasm, and followed by a subscription amounting to upwards of 300l.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—Forty-one sermons were preached on Sunday in places of worship in and around the metropolis, on the religious and social advantages that would accrue from a general earlier suspension of business, and the adoption of a Saturday half-holiday where practicable; which, with ten on the same subject on the previous Sabbath, make altogether fifty-one pulpit discourses (thirty being by elergymen, and twenty-one by Nonconformist ministers) to have been delivered, within the last fortnight on behalf of the Early Closing Association.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL.—The establishment at Richmond having been found too small for the accommodation of the increasing number of pupils, the committee have been for a long time looking out for new premises, and at length have come to an arrangement for the purchase of St. Margaret's Mansion, on the bank of the Thames, and about seven acres of the adjoining land from the Conservative Land Society—the directors of which, rather than pull down the magnificent editice, have lowered their price, on behalf of this excellent institution, founded by the late Admiral Sir Thomas Williams in 1840 for the education of the daughters of necessitous officers of the Royal Navy. The grant of £5000 from the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, with an appeal for additional subscriptions from the general public, will enable the Royal Naval Female School to complete the purchase. Earl Manyers is the President of the Committee of the Institution, which is under the patronage of the Queen.

CAMPDEN HOUSE THEATRICALS.—These very agreeable enter-

CAMPDEN HOUSE THEATRICALS.—These very agreeable entertainments were resumed on Wednesday. The pieces selected were: "Elizabeth of Russia; or, the Dilemma," a play in two acts, by Capta Leicester Vernon;" The Cabinet Question," by Planché; and "Puss Boots," by the same author.

Leicester Vernon;" The Cabinet Question," by Planché; and "Puss in Boots," by the same author.

A THUNDERSTORM.—On Tuesday night the metropolis was visited by a violent thunderstorm, which lasted several hours. Many dwelling-houses at the eastern parts of London were inundated, and property to a considerable amount was destroyed. About dusk the sky became heavy and dark, and rapid flashes of lightning shortly alterwards followed, which continued until half-past eleven o'clock. A storm of halstones, accompanied by a deluge of rain, followed, which lasted a considerable time, flooding the market-gardeners' grounds, and destroying a large quantity of choice exotics and valuable floricultural prizes which were intended for the forthcoming exhibitions.

Health of London.—The return for the week that ended on Saturday furnishes a very favourable indication of the public health. The deaths registered in London were 959; viz., those of males 50s, of females 451. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1846—55, the average number was 971; but last week's deaths occurred in an increased population, and if the average is raised proportionally it will become 106s. It follows that the number of deaths, as now returned, is less than 109 than would have occurred if the average rate of mortality had prevailed. The births registered last week were in excess of the deaths by 556. In the thirteen weeks that ended June 28th, the number of children born weekly exceeded on an average the number of persons who died by 635.

Drums,—We have received a communication from Mr. Cornelius Ward, of Great Titchfield-street, impugning the claim of the Messrs. Distin to the first application of tuning Drums in seven different keys by turning one screw (See Illustrated London News for July 5). Mr. Ward, in corroboration, refers to the "Transactions of the Society of Arts," wherein it will be seen that the Society awarded to him its gold Isis medal for a method of tuning kettle-drums through a series of one octave of notes and upwards by means of one screw; a model of which Drum is deposited in the museum of the society. Mr. Ward also refers to the minutes of the Philharmonic Society of London, which Society conferred upon him an honorary gratuity for the same invention; and in the Catalogue and the Reports of the Great Exhibition of 1851 (527, Class 10A), it will be seen that the Prize Medal was awarded to the same invention. Drums of every kind, which could be braced and tuned to any required note, instantly, by means of one screw and one cord. Lastly, Mr. Ward refers to the enrolled specifications of his patent for the same invention.

An association is in course of formation to provide a direct steam Drums.—We have received a communication from Mr. Cornelius

An association is in course of formation to provide a direct steam communication with Australia, without being compelled to call at certain stations to re-coal. It is stated that, by recent improvements in marine steam-engines, the voyage direct to Sydney can be made within forty-five days.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM

FOR THE WEEK EXDING JULE 10, 1000.										
Month	Corrected Reading of Barometer	Thermometer.		Mean	Rain in			Amount of Ozone (0-10)		Mean
and Day.	at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Tempe- rature of the Day.	Read at		Evapo- ration.	In the Night.	In the Day.	of Cloud. (0-10)
* .	Inches.	0	9	0		0	0		0	
July 9		62.8	42.5	52.7	0.000	50.3	48.4	1	4	5.2
,, 10	29.766	68'8	42.9	55.9	0.000	53.0	51.1	2	6	5.0
,, 11	29.712	68.6	51.6	60.3	0.000	59.0	56.8	2	0	8.5
,, 12	29.643	68.4	52.8	59.5	0.722	56.4	55.7	4	5	7-2
,, 13	3 29.718	71.2	46.4	59.5	0.003	54.9	54.9	6	5	6.5
,, 14	29.776	73.5	45.6	60.4	0.000	60.0	57.2	3	5	5.7
,, 10	5 29.768	73.0	57.6	63.6	0.000	59.5	59.3	3	6	7:5
Mean	29.710	69.5	48.5	58.8	0.725	56.2	54.8	3.0	4.4	6.5

The range of Temperature during the Week was 31.0° The Weather, fine, except on the 12th, which was very rainy from 9 a.m.

The Weather, fine, except on the 12th, which was very rainy from a subtill 4 p.m.

The Direction of the Wind was on the 9th N., becoming at 1½ a.m. N.N.E., at 4 a.m. N., at 6 a.m. N.W., at 10 a.m. W.N.W., at 5 p.m. W.; at 6 a.m., on the 10th, W.N.W., at 3 p.m. W., at 7½ p.m. N.W.; at 6 a.m., on the 11th, W., at 7 a.m. S.W., at 1½ p.m. W.S.W., at 8½ p.m. S.W., at 10 p.m. W.S.W., at 11 p.m. W.; at 6½ a.m., on the 12th, W.S.W., 9 a.m. S.W., 11 a.m. N.W., 11½ p.m. N.N.E., then back to N.W., 12½ p.m. through W. to S.S.W., 12½ p.m. W., from 1 p.m. oscillating between S.W. and N.W., 2½ p.m. became W.N.W.; in which quarter it remained till 7½ a.m., on the 14th, when it became N., at 9½ a.m. passed through E. to S. by E., 9½ a.m. S. 10½ a.m. S.S.E., 11½ a.m. S., 1½ p.m. S.S.W., 6½ p.m. S., 9 p.m. S.S.W., 11½ p.m. S.W.; 1½ a.m., on the 15th, S.S.W., 3½ a.m. S., 3 a.m. S.S.W., 11 a.m. S., in which quarter it remained.

Much electricity on the 9th and 12th. Thunder at 3 p.m. on the 12th, lightning in S.S.E., at 9 p.m.

Electricity negative except on the 12th, when positive.

E. J. Lowe.

Electricity negative except on the 12th, when positive.

E. J. Lowe.

Winchester College.—On Saturday, July 12, the Warden of New College, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, elect, and the two Posers, Revs. H. E. Moberly and E. Miller, were received at the gates, according to annual custom, by the scholars of Winchester College, when the usual orations, "Ad Portas," was delivered by R. Wickham, the præfect of Hall. On Monday was held the election dinner. Among the guests were the Warden and Posers; Admiral Walcott, M.P., who replied to the toast of the Navy; Captain Coney, 7th Fusiliers, who responded for the Army; Inkerman Jones, so severely wounded when the thin red line held the heights of that great battle; Mr. Curzon, Riffe Brigade; the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester, who acknowledged the toast of the Church; Captain Draffen, R.M.A.; a large number of Old Wykehamists, and persons of distinction in the neighbourhood. At eight o'clock the company repaired to the School and Mead, where the splendid bands of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines, and 2nd Battalion of the Colonel Commandant of the Garrison, Colonel Raymond; and at each time it halted in mead, on turf, in Commoners'-school and Chamber-courts, the Marine band played the time-honoured song of "Dulce Domum." No meeting for many years has been so numerously attended, and the party did not disperse until after ten o'clock. The Domum Ball will be held on Thursday evening, under the patronage of the first ladies of the county. We subjoin the names of the prizemen, who recited their speeches in the school on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock. Gold Medals:—Latin Verse, "In Wiccamicos apud Tauricam Chersonesum occisos carmen funebre," H. Deane, (Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford. English Essay, "To believe in goodness is necessary alike to personal goodness, and to the government of others," G. Merriman, Co. Præ. Silver Medals:—Latin Speech, "Hannibalis, Livy, L. xxi., c. 43," A Moberly Scholar. English Speech, Lord Strafford on his trial for high treaso

humanis, affectibus consentire." G. Merriman, Co. Præ. English Verse, "Cathedral Bells," R. S. Blofield, Co. Præ.

Colonel Lake at Ramsgate.—On Monday last, the anniversary of the investment of Kars, Ramsgate welcomed the gallant Col. Lake, on his return from the East. He was received at the railway station by the authorities of the town, and escorted by them, in company with his brave comrades Sandwith and Churchill, under handsome arches, and through whole thickets of mural decorations and flags, to the music-hall, which was decorated with the insignia of Kent and the Cinque Ports, and the armorial bearings of the Lake lamily, which a long residence in Ramsgate has made familiar to the townspeople. After a dejedner, at which the principal persons of the town and vicinity were present, the Deputy, T. Whitehead, Esq., assisted by the Countess of Ashburuham, girded on the sword, the presentation of which was the event of the day. The warm appreciation of Col. Lake's courage and professional skill, which was expressed within the hall by more than one hearty speech, was no less enthusiastically manifested by the crowds who were assembled without: who, not content with cheering as long as the heroes of Kars, or indeed any person who could be mistaken for them remained in sight, continued to sing patriotic songs during the whole proceeding. The gallant officer, notwithstanding his visible emotion by his manly and straightforward speech of thanks, showed those qualities of heart which had endeared him to his English comrades, and him and them to the Mussulman garrison of Kars. It was evident that the hearty approbation of those to whom he and his family had been so long and so well known, was not the least prized of the many honours with which his exertions have been acknowledged by his Queen and country.

The Manchester Exhibition of Art Treasures in Manchester held last

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION OF 1857 .- At a meeting of the THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION OF 1857.—At a meeting of the Council for the Exhibition of Art Treasures in Manchester held last month, it was decided to devote 100 guineas, to be given in portions, as an acknowledgment to the artists who had sent the best designs. The executive committee have exercised that power, and forwarded a letter, with an order for twenty guineas, to each of five gentlemen whose designs were "selected for further consideration" out of the whole, about thirty. The gentlemen to whom the letter was addressed were Mr. Owen Jones, London; Mr. Darbishire, London; Mr. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Messrs, Holden and Son, Manchester; and Messrs, Hayley, Sons, and Hall, Manchester. Mr. Owen Jones has declined to receive the twenty guineas; but the other gentlemen accepted the acknowledgment offered.

guineas; but the other gentlemen accepted the acknowledgment offered.

RIOT AT GATESHEAD,—On Saturday last the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, the Orangemen of Gateshead, who were walking in procession, were attacked by some hundreds of Ribbonmen, armed with pistols, swords, bludgeons, &c. Between sixteen and twenty men were more or less injured in the affray. A man named Spencer received six contused wounds on the head, his front teeth were all knocked out, and his face and body dreadfully bruised; and a boy had a gun-shot wound in the thigh, but it was not considered serious. The names of the ringleaders are known, and measures have been taken for their apprehension.

THE LATE RIOTS AT NENAGH.—The Irish papers state that the bodies of the two militiamen killed in the Nenagh riot were privately interred on Friday in the graveyard at the rear of the Roman Catholic Chapel. They were buried without the usual observance in cases of soldiers who die in her Majesty's service, and were treated in all respects as rebels to the Queen. Private Curley of the 41st Regiment, was buried in the same place with due military honours. About ninety of the Tipperary Militia are confined in the county gaol. Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, Lieutenant-Colonel Maude, and the other officers hold a court daily, for the purpose of making preliminary inquiries into the deplorable occurrence, previously to taking ulterior steps for punishing the principals in it.

THE Tipperary Bank.—It is very positively stated that the

viously to taking ulterior steps for punishing the principals in it.

THE TIPPERARY BANK,—It is very positively stated that the romantic tales of Mr. James Sadleir's flight in a yacht, and subsequent pick-up by an emigrant ship in the Irish Channel, are the merest stretches of fancy. It is now said, the delinquent took his passage, like ordinary honest men, on board one of her Majesty's mails at Kingstown about three weeks since, and was recognised at the pier by two gentlemen who were familiar with his personal appearance, and who, to make assurance doubly sure, followed him into the steamer, and saw him take his place among the passengers with an air of the casiest nonchalance and most perfect innocence. An order has been made by the Master in Chancery, directing that a call of 40s, per share should be made on Mr. Wilson Kennedy for 100 Tipperary Bank shares, and on Mr. Vincent Scully as the holder of 700 shares.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE EDUCATED.—The Society of Arts have received from about five hundred gentlemen, whose position places nominations to remunerative employments at their command, the declaration that, "having considered the memorandum of the Council of the Society of Arts, and its plan for examining and granting certificates to the students of classes for adult instruction in the literary and scientific institutions, mechanics' institutions, athenœums, and other similar bodies in union with the said society, they desire to promote the success of the plan, and are prepared to regard as testimonials worthy of credit such certificates as may be awarded in conformity thereto." A large proportion of them are managers of railways, banks, and similar public institutions. Others are well-known merchants, manufacturers, engineers, shipbuilders, and capitalists. The first name on the list is that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it is followed by the signatures of several Bishops and temporal Peers. EMPLOYMENT FOR THE EDUCATED .- The Society of Arts have

# THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.)

There is a natural connection between art and literature on the one hand, and polities on the other. I think it was Wilhelm v. Humboldt who said he could foretell the fate of a nation from the way in which its language was formed, or the accent had upon the syllables. I might not venture so far with the famous German philologist, yet I think that something of the political future of a people may be seen foreshadowed, as it were, in the productions of its art and literature. You will, therefore, not wonder if I begin my political letter on the Italian question, by speaking of the masterly performance of Alfieri's "Rosmunda" by Madame Ristori and her troupe at the Lyceum Theatre. When I saw that performance, I exclaimed—"A people which can boast still of such a poetry—so fall of manly vigour and glowing passion—of such an acting, combining plastic beauty and chastity with life and fervour, may be sure of the brightest political future!" Madame Ristori appeared to me, in this, her undoubtedly greatest part, as the spirit of revenge of Italy, as the genius of vendetta.

When the Paris Conferences were still sitting, I wrote a letter on the Italian question, which I then thought advisable to retract. There was mischief in the air; and for some time it appeared as if the future of that country had irrevocably been sacrificed to the expediency of the Triple Alliance. But the Triple Alliance, which crushed the hopes of the enslaved mationalities, has, as it appears, already become a stale thing, and a brighter day seems to be dawning for Italy. The \*pp@iov \psi vevo os in Italy, as in Germany, is to be found in petty-statism, supported by foreign dominion and intervention. I believe it to be almost idle and superfluous to speak of Naples and her rare specimen of a King; for I believe that this petty despot either would not more be the model tormentor of his subjects at all; viz., that he would long time have ceased to exist, or that he would be qui

clusion of the Paris Conferences.

If I say that this intervention of Austria ought to cease, I do not aim at the destruction of the Austrian monarchy, which, as matters at this moment stand, is perhaps still a political necessity—at least, a fatality for eastern Europe. But is it aiming at the destruction of that monarchy if I declare it to be right that she should be compelled to give up what is not her own? Is the liberty of the world, and the hope of a crushed and oppressed nationality, for ever to be sacrificed to the expediencies of despotism? What claim, for God's sake, has a Power, the greatest governmental wisdom of which consists in the closest alliance with the priest—a Power which rules in Italy, like Bomba, by the spy and the "stick"!—a Power which of late has humbugged the world by making a great show of being endangered by Russia, while there is every reason to believe that she is secretly playing the game of Russia and of Russia's vassalage—Greece;—what claim can such a Power have to protect the cause of monarchy and order in a country inhabited by a highly-gifted people to the spiritual standard of whom scarcely one of the many races who obey her sway can be said to reach? A Power which steadfastly believes in Machiavelli, and the statesmen of which are giving daily proofs that they either have not read or do not understand Machiavelli! A Power the morality and honour of which seems to consist in crouching before the strong and bullying the weak! A Power, in short, the influence of which to stop—may that influence be exercised by military occupation or by suborned and corrupted "Zeitungen" (we are able to name and to characterise one or the other of the chief offenders among those "Zeitungen")—would be a blessing for the suffering world.

I do not wantonly aim at new wars; I have no desire to raise new diplomatical complications; and still less want to provoke a mere change of foreign rule and influence in Italy. I say, too, "Italia farà da se;" but I really am at a loss to understand how it is

A FOREIGNER.

MR. J. H. BELVILLE.—During the past week the Royal Observatory at Greenwich has sustained a severe loss in the decease of Mr. Belville, who for the long period of forty-five years was one of its most faithful and attached officers. Mr. Belville was born in the year 1796, at Bath; was educated at Braintree, in Essex, with the view of entering the Church; but, in 1811 passed to the Observatory at the time Mr. Pond was appointed Astronomer Royal. Whilst in office Mr. Belville's duties were of a most onerous and responsible nature; and he was successively entrusted with the superintendance of the great Mural Circle, erected by Troughton, at Greenwich, in the year 1812; with the ten feet Transit Instrument, erected likewise by Troughton in 1816; and within the last few years with the great Transit Circle, erected by the present Astronomer Royal. For many years also the rating of the Government chronometers formed not the least part of his official duties, which, for the long period above mentoned to the time of his last severe and most painful illness, he continued to discharge with the utmost faithfulness and ability; the duties of his office requiring assiduous attention day and night. Mr. Belville was favourably known as the author of a treatise on the Barometer and Thermometer; he was also distinguished as the most persevering meteorological observer of the time; his private weather journal, extending from the time of his school days at Braintree to within a very short period of his decease, is one of the finest on record. His, third daughter was married in the year 1844 to Mr. Glaisher, the well-known meteorologist. It is understood to be the intention of his family to inter the deceased in the old churchyard at Lee, in Kent, beside the tomb of the late Astronomer Royal.

REMARKABLE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—"A thunderstorm."

REMARKABLE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—"A thunderstorm," says the Courrier de la Drôme, "lately burst over the commune of Verclaus, and the electric fluid produced some singular effects. The communal schoolmaster, named Charras, was returning home to get out of the rain, when he was seen by a woman who was hastening to her house also, suddenly to stagger and fall. She called for the assistance of the neighbours, and after a time they recalled him to life. It was then found that his shirt was torn into shreds, his coat nearly altogether burnt, his waist-coat reduced to ashes, and a great part of his trousers destroyed. All along his back a long burn extended, and very deep wounds had been made on both hips, and on several other parts of his body. It would seem that the electric fluid, after striking the unfortunate man, had entered the ground with great force, as a large exeavation was formed close by."

A MONOMANIAC.—For some time past great quantities of

A MONOMANIAC.—For some time past great quantities of flowers and immortelles have been stolen from the Cemetery of Vangirard. The keepers, being ordered to keep a strict watch, lately detected an old man of respectable appearance in the habit of carrying the funeral emblems away. On searching his residence a room was found hung with black, around which the objets de pieté sacrilegiously taken from the tombs were symmetrically arranged. It appears that the poor man was in the habit of standing in the midst of his lugubrious booty and chanting the funeral service during the greater part of the day. Of course he must be a monomaniac.

THE Bavarian Cardinal and Archbishop of Ratisbon has issued a pastoral letter from Rome to his former diocesans, the object of which is to stignatise, and declare impious and heretical, the belief in necromancy, witcheraft, table-turning, and all pretensions to communication with departed spirits.

The divers have succeeded in recovering a large quantity of valuable property and cargo from the Josephine Willis, run down off Folkstone in February last on her passage to New Zealand. The property recovered is deposited at Dover, and will be given up to proper claimants.



HER MAJESTY ADDRESSING THE TROOPS AT ALDERSHOTT.-(SEE PAGE 56.)



THE PRE CATALAN IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE, PARIS.

THE PRE CATALAN.

This new public garden in the Bois de Boulogne, which bids fair to outstrip Mabille, the Château des Fleurs, and all other al fresco attractions in Paris, was thrown open to the people of Paris on the 28th ult. The Pre Catalan covers a space of some fifteen or twenty acres; through which the visitors may ride, drive, or walk, and in which every class

may find amusement at the various places erected for their entertainment, refreshments of all kinds, or solitude in the shady walks of the garden. It is a worthy adjunct to the numerous embellishments with which the Emperor has enriched the Bois de Boulogne. "Retired leisure" can now take its pleasure in that "town garden" without any fear of being blinded with dust or bespattered with mud, as was



THE PRE CATALAN. - THE ORCHESTRA.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 11.

Russia and Poland.—Lord Lyndhurst inquired whether the Government had received any official intimation that the Emperor of Russia had granted an amnesty to the Polish exiles? Accepting the statement of fact, and the version of the document as given in the public journals, the noble and learned Lord inveighed against the cruelty with which the Poles were still treated by the Czar, and the inefficient tenour of the so-called amnesty which he had lately promulgated in their behalf.—The Earl of Clarendon stated that he had no official cognizance of the alleged manifesto, but did not doubt the correctness of the accounts which had been published respecting it. After explaining the motives that had induced the representatives of France and England at the late Congress to pretermit all allusion to Poland—and which arose solely out of a consideration for the interest of the Poles themselves—the Foreign Secretary confessed that he had been much disappointed with the amnesty lately issued, having had reason to hope that it would have been much more complete and liberal towards the excited natives of Poland. This change in the character of the act was, he thought, attributable to the advisers of the Russian Emperor, whose own dispositions towards all his subjects were just and generous.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.-FRIDAY, JULY 11.

Sir W. F. Williams of Kars took the oaths and seat for the county of Caine. The hon, and gallant member was introduced by Lord Goderich and Sir G. Pechell, and his appearance at the table was greeted with general acclamation.

Caine. The hon. and gallant member was introduced by Lord Goderich and Sir G. Pechell, and his appearance at the table was greeted with general acelamation.

The Sadleir Frauds.—Mr. Napier, pursuant to notice, and in despite of many appeals to postpone his question, interpellated the Irish Attorney-General "as to the obligations imposed upon a Privy Councillor in Ireland, by force of the oath administered on his appointment." This question, he said, was prompted by an assertion of the Attorney-General which contained an allegation that the Master of the Rolls in Ireland had failed to perform the duty imposed upon him by his oath as Privy Councillor with regard to the prosecution of James Sadleir. Utterly repudiating this charge in the name of the venerable Judge in question, Mr. Napier recapitulated the facts of the case, and, after drawing the inference that the failure of duty lay at the door of the Irish executive and not of the Master of the Rolls, challenged Mr. Fitzgerald to prove the allegations he had hazarded against one of the chief ornaments of the Irish Bench.—The Attorney-General for Ireland complained of the course pursued by Mr. Napier in pressing on the discussion prematurely. A telegraphic message had, as he (Mr. Napier) was aware, been just received from Dublin, mentioning that the Master of the Rolls had that very morning made an extraordinary speech in his court, conveying a vehement censure on the conduct of the Government. Upon this address, which he characterised as a desceration of a court of justice, Mr. Fitzgerald intimated that some further discussion must take place; but the subject could not be mooted until the full details had been received, which would be the case by Monday next. Meanwhile he denied that he had charged the Master of the Rolls he was perfectly ready to take the deliberate sense of the House.—Mr. Cardwell, as a long-standing friend of the Irish Master of the Rolls, vindicated his character and conduct; but admitted that, after the charges which he had made against t

The state of Italy was brought under consideration by Lord Lyndhurst, and explanations were given by the Earl of Clarendon similar to those given by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, of which we give a summary below.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS,-MONDAY,

MR. SADLEIR.—Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that if Mr. James Sadleir should not previously surrender, he will, on Monday next, move his expulsion as a member of the House.

CONDITION OF ITALY.

MR. SANDEIR.—Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that if Mr. James Saldeir should not previously surrender, he will, on Monday next, move his expulsion as a member of the House.

CONDITION OF ITALY.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved an address for copies or extracts of any recent communications which have taken place between her Majesty's Governments, and the Governments of Austria, Rome, and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, relating to the affairs of Italy. He had no wish whatever to east any biame on her Majesty's Ministers, or to good. As, however, the test thought the pages of the affairs of Italy. He had no wish whatever to east any biame on her Majesty a Ministers, or to good. As, however, the test thought the pages of the control of Italy, it was only reasonable that they should be made acquainted with what had been actually done. It was said that no satisfactory result had arisen from the interference of France and England, and he therefore wished to know what policy the British Government were prepared to pursue; for, unless they were prepared to take steps of serious import, it would be better for the Italians, better for the character of the British Parliament, and more for the dignity of her Majesty's Ministers, if they would at once declare that they intended nothing more than friendly remonstrance, and should that fail that they contemplated nothing further. The Government of France had now been in occupation of Rome since the year 1849, and Austria had for the same period occupied the Legations. It was always understood that occupations of foreign States were only temporary, to ensure the object for which they took place; but the occupations he had reasoned for their continuance, for if Rome was well-governed there would be no necessity for foreign occupation, and if a foreign occupation of seven years could not enable the Government to stand alone, it must be intrinsically vicious, and ought not to be maintained. The noble Lord proceeded to argue that France and England were bound in honour not to abandon Italy, and t

pied them.

Mr. Whiteside said that Lord John Russell must be very easily pleased if he was satisfied with the explanations of Lord Palmerston, which clearly showed that the Government would do nothing in the After some observations from Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE and Sir J.

WALSH,
Lord J. RUSSELL replied, and, expressing his satisfaction at the explanation of Lord Palmerston, allowed his motion to be negatived without a division.

# HOUSE OF LORDS.-TUESDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Bishops of London and Durham Retirement Bill.

Lord Redesonale opposed the measure, and moved as an amendment at the motion be put off for three months.

After a short discussion the bill was read a second time by 47 to 35.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

COAST GUARD SERVICE BILL.—On the motion of Sir C. Wood, the Coast Guard Service Bill was read a second time. By this measure the Coast Guard Service Bill was read a second time. By this measure the Coast Guard will be placed under the control of the Admiralty, and its numbers will be increased to 10,000 men. This will give a reserve of from 5000 to 7000 skilled seamen, ready for any emergency. This force, combined with the seamen in training ships, the Naval Coast Volunteers, and the Pensioners, will prevent a recurrence of the inconvenience which was felt at the beginning of the late war.—Sir J. Graham, Sir F. Baring, and other members, expressed their approval of the plan.

Mr. Sadleir.—Mr. J. Fitzgerald called attention to the charges made by Mr. Napier and the Irish Master of the Rolls, relative to the escape of Mr. James Sadleir, charged with crime. Mr. Fitzgerald repelled the charges which the learned Judge had made against himself, of conniving, for political considerations, at the escape of Mr. Sadleir, and commented upon the excited manner in which the Master of the Rolls had latterly conducted himself. Mr. Fitzgerald proceeded to detail the steps he took to bring Sadleir to justice the moment he heard of the charge against him, and asked the House with confidence to exculpate him from blame. He mentioned that he had, at the close of last week, received reliable information that Sadleir had no intention of leaving the country fill the 4th June, the day upon which he read the Master of the Rolls' remarks, delivered on the previous against the Attorney-General, and he had not made any charge. It was unfair to put him in the position of accuser. After the explanation now made by the Attorney-General for Ireland, he begged to say that he had no charge to make. Before taking leave of the case, however, he must offer an explanation of the course taken by the Master of the Rolls. In pursuance of this intention Mr. Napier went into details assigning to the learned Judge the credit o

The motion for adjournment was then carried.

THE WINE-DUTIES.

Mr. OLIVEIRA called attention to the high duties charged upon foreign and colonial wines, and moved, with a view to promote increased commercial relations with France, Spain, Portugal, and other wine-growing countries, that the House would resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration a reduction of the same.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, on the ground that, in the present state of the public income and expenditure, so large a reduction in the revenue as that involved in the motion could not be assented to.

After remarks from Mr. Pellatt, Mr. P. O'Brien, and Mr. Bramley Moore, the motion was withdrawn.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE REGISTRATION OF LEASES (SCOTLAND) BILL was withdrawn. BISHOPS OF LONDON AND DURHAM RETIREMENT BILL.—On the order of the day for going into Committee upon this bill, Lord REDESDALE repeated his objections to the measure, which he said involved the recognition of a simoniacal act. He thought that the correspondence that had taken place between the Government and the two right reverend prelates ought to be placed upon the table before they proceeded further with the bill.—The LORD CHANCELLOR defended the measure, and expressed a hope that no unnecessary delay would be thrown in the way of its passing this Session.—The Bishop of Oxford warmly opposed the principle of the bill, which he said was neither more nor less than to exempt the two right reverend prelates from the pains and penalties incurred by a simoniacal act.—Lord Campbell and the Earl of Shaftesbury strongly supported the bill.—After some further conversation their Lordships went into Committee, and the clauses of the bill were, with some verbal alterations, agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.-THURSDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

New Writ.—A new writ was ordered to issue for Dorchester, in the room of H. G. Sturt, Esq., who had accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Charites Bill.—On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Mr. Mowbray moved that it be read that day three months. He said that he could not see any reason why Roman Catholic charities should be exempted from supervision more than any other charities.—Mr. Bannes said he was not much in favour of the principle of the bill, but, if the House would allow it to be read a second time, so that it be continued for one year longer, he would undertake to have the measure improved.—Upon that assurance Mr. Mowbray withdrew his opposition and the bill was read a second time.

Hospitals (Dublin) Bill.—On the order of the day for going into Committee upon this bill, Mr. Cowan moved that it be committed on that day three months. He saw no reason why the hospitals of Dublin should receive the public money more than those of Edinburgh or other places. Upon a division, Mr. Cowan's amendment was negatived by a majority of 53 to 22. The House then went into Committee. On clause 14, which fixed the salary of the Secretary of the Board at 300/a year, a good many objections were raised that the salary was too high for the duties to be performed.—Mr. W. Brown moved that the clause be rejected.—Upon a division, the amendment was carried against the Government by a majority of 51 to 26. It was afterwards agreed to that the salary should be fixed at 150/. a year. The remaining clauses of the bill were agreed to.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Ireland) Bill.—This bill was with-

were agreed to.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY (IRELAND) BILL.—This bill was with-

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY (IRELAND) BILL.—This diff was withdrawn.

Mr. Roebuck gave notice of his intention, on Tuesday, to move a resolution, to the effect "That the Under Secretary for War having admitted that, upon anonymous information, a secret inquiry had been instituted into the conduct of a General Officer (General Beatson), this House reprobates such a proceeding.

Lord PALMERSTON (in answer to Mr. Hadfield) said that, owing to the advanced period of the Session, the Government would not proceed with the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill. They would, however, introduce another measure on the subject early next Session.

the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill. They would, however, introduce another measure on the subject early next Session.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee upon this bill,
Mr. H. BERKELEY moved that the bill be committed that day three months, believing that no measure on the subject would be effective unless it contained a clause making it imperative on all members to make a solemn declaration at the table that they employed no bribery in order to secure their elections. Without such a provision any measure, in his opinion, would be "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." The hon. gentleman having alluded to several boroughs, amongst which was Boston,
Mr. Ingram said, as the hon. gentleman had taken the liberty of referring to the borough which he had the honour to represent, he thought it but right to say that he had found the Act to work most beneficially in the last election for that place. It might be true that in that "tight little borough," as he had been pleased to designate it, there had been a good deal of corruption in former times, but he could assure the House that on the last occasion nothing like bribery or treating had been practised. A great benefit which the bill had done in elections was that it had put down the practice of employing bands of music, which he considered to be nothing more than a fountain of corruption; for money was paid, as it were, on account of these bands, when it was well known that it was given for the purchase of votes. He could not agree in the amendment, but would give his hearty support to the bill.

Mr Crawford supported the amendment.

After some discussion Sir G. Grey promised that, if the bill were allowed to continue for another year, the Government would refer the whole matter to a Select Committee.

Upon that assurance Mr. Berkeley withdrew his amendment. The clauses of the bill were then agreed to in Committee.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION BILL.—Sir G. Grey moved the second reading o

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOLS .- The anniversary festival LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOLS.—The anniversary festival of these schools, it being also the jubilee of the institution, was held on Wednesday at Ashburnham Park grounds, adjoining Cremorne Gardens. The dinner was laid out in the vast and tasteful marquee in which the American flower-show was recently held, and its arrangements and decorations partook of the character of that exhibition. A dats, with a cancered seat for the chairman, ran along one side of the marquee, beneath which, in serried rows, were tables, affording accommodation to no less than 2,300 persons. Nothing could be better than the viands and wines: and the service was performed with perfect regularity. John neath which, in serried fows, were tables, allording accommodation on less than 2,300 persons. Nothing could be better than the viands and wines; and the service was performed with perfect regularity. John Walker, Esq., of the firm of Taylor, Walker, and Co., took the chair. The usual loyal toasts having been given, "Prosperity to the Licensed Victuallers' School" was proposed by the Chairman; after which the children of the schools, 134 in number, marched in procession round the dais. A sum of above 1400l was collected.

The Salford Town Council has passed a resolution (after the opinions of counsel on the subject had been obtained) to the effect that the playing of bands of music in Peel-park, on Sundays, should be prohibited. A deputation was appointed to communicate the decision to the bands committee.

Accounts from the principal towns in the north of Ireland state that the Twelfth of July passed over peaceably.

# NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ensuing week, which separates us from Goodwood, will be only devoted to a few smaller meetings. Chelmsford, which has thriven wonderfully under Mr. Merry's fostering care, has two good days to offer on Tuesday and Wednesday; Winkfield is the top-weight both in its Cup and Handicap, while the Lurley coit (late "Mr. Hope's") is the best name among the Brentwood Stakes youngsters. Lancaster is reduced to one day (Tuesday), and a Mr. Carruthers is announced as the handicapper. Knutsford, with its pleasant lanes and its attendance of the Cheshire squirearchy, also stands for Tuesday and Wednesday. Peterborough for Thursday; Ipswich for Thursday and Friday; and Marlborough—in one of whose stakes Oltenitza, Apathy, Lurley colt, and Goldhill, are entered—for Friday. Oltenitza, and the rest of Mr. Stanley's horses, have, it is said, been purchased by Mr. Hargreaves, who won so largely over Ellington for the Derby. The Sale Stakes at Newmarket—whose conditions being most absurdly "close." have failed to fill, and have therefore been reopened to bring in the York and Doncaster yearlings. The St. Leger for 1858 has closed with 145 subscribers, the Derby with 208, and the Oaks with 165. All these entries are fully up to the average, and show that the turf has still plenty of vitality in it. Dusty Miller has been a cheap 360 gs. purchase, and the Melbourne brood-mares have been fetching good prices of late. The Dudding-hill sale will be on a very great scale on Thursday next, and there are no less than seven sires, forty-seven brood-mares (of whom, about half have foals), and fifty-nine other horses of all ages, to be disposed of. Harkaway, the chief lot, is rising three-and-twenty, and he can hardly be said to have been eminently successful at the stud. The Chesterfield colours have been out of luck again with Typee at Nottingham, where she beat Heir of Linne, and lost a splendid finish with Pretty Boy by a head. It is a sad pity that this colt is not in the St. Leger, which still fails to attract the very smallest amou

twenty-two of Melton.

As far as we know at present, Boothroyd, who was with Lord Stamford in the Albrighton country, and has hunted Leicestershire before, will officiate as huntsman to the Quorn next season. Jack Morgan still continues as first whip to Lord Henry Bentinck; and Edwards, who preceded Simpson as huntsman to his Lordship, goes to the Cheshire. It is rather an odd instance of "the ring" which huntsmen "run," in their engagements, that Edwards came from South Berkshire to Lord H. Bentinck's hunt, and that Whitmore, whom he succeeds in Cheshire, changes to the South Berkshire. We may add that Mr. Lucy's celebrated nineteen-inch harriers, once the property of the late Lord Sefton, are advertised for sale, in consequence of their owner's appointment to the mastership of the Warwickshirefoxhounds.

of their owner's appointment to the mastership of the Warwickshirelox-hounds.

The news from the moors is rather conflicting, but the season on the whole promises to be an average one. In consequence of the weather being so dry, in the early part of spring, many of the grouse nestled in low damp situations, and the result was that, when the wet season set in, the hens were often espied by the keepers sitting loyally on their eggs and half covered with water. The pointer and setter market is in great vigour, and the best price we have so far heard of at the hammer, has been 123 guineas for a brace of nointers.

NOTTINGHAM JULY MEETING.-TUESDAY. Trial Stakes.—Remedy, 1. Leo, 2.
Robin Hood Stakes.—Orlando colt, 1. Madame Clicquot, 2.
Nottinghamshire Handicap.—Pretty Boy, 1. Typec, 2.
Short Stakes.—Persia, 1. Chanticleer filly, 2.
Sherwood Handicap.—Prince Plausible, 1. Duke of Hamilton, 2.
County Members' Plate.—Tom Thumb, 1. Anniversary, 2.
Castle Plate Handicap.—Ida, 1. Welham, 2.

WEDWESTAM

Castle Plate Handicap.—Ida, 1. Welham, 2. WEDNESDAY.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Typee, 1. Yorkshire Grey, 2. Bunney Park Stakes.—Hercules colt walked over.
Portland Handicap.—Breeze, 1. Dame Judith, 2. Grand Stand Stakes.—Tom Thumb, 1. Miss Ellah, 2. Nottingham Nursery Plate.—Princess Eugenie, 1. Naughty Boy, 2. Her Majesty's Plate.—Fisherman, 1. Creeping Jane, 2.

STAMFORD RACES.—Wednesday.

Handicap Plate.—Ethelbald, 1. Royalty, 2.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Imperieuse, 1. Bannockburn, 2.

Burghley Stakes.—Melissa, 1. Goldhill, 2.

Colleyweston Stakes.—Imperieuse, 1. Greyling, 2.

THURSDAY.

Welland Stakes.—Fisherman, 1. Melissa, 2.

Gold Cup.—Pretty Boy, 1. Goldhill, 2.

Rutland Stakes.—Excitement, 1. Dame Judith, 2. STAMFORD RACES.-WEDNESDAY.

HEREFORD RACES.-THURSDAY. Trial Stakes.—Eardrop, 1. Penydaren, 2. Herefordshire Stakes.—Speed the Plough, 1. Nathan, 2.

Herefordshire Stakes.—Speed the Plough, 1. Nathan, 2.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—This important and flourishing club finished their season on Saturday last with a spirited match between yachts of 10 tons and under, for a prize of twenty sovereigns for the first boat and five for the second, over a course from Erith to Coal-house Point, and back to Greenwich, with an allowance of one minute per ton for difference of measurement. Four vessels e ntered and ran:—The Julia (7 tons), Little Mosquito (8 tons), Valentine (8 tons), and Violet (10 tons). The Orion steamer, with a numerous and fashionable party of ladies and gentlemen on board, accompanied the match. At 12h. 20m. an excellent start was effected, the wind blowing freshly from the W.S.W. The Mosquito took the lead at starting, followed by the Julia; but off Stone the Violet obtained the lead and kept it to the end of the match. In North-fiect Hope the Julia's gaff went at the Jaws, which sadly delayed her progress for a time. The Violet rounded the distance-ship at 1h. 42m., and the Mosquito and Valentine about ten seconds afterwards; the Julia a few minutes later. There was some excellent salling among all the boats in the run up; but the Violet kept increasing the distance between herself and the other competing vessels at every tack, and arrived at Greenwich at 5h. 25m., beating the Valentine (the second boat) by 8m. 30s. The Commodore, James Goodson, Esq., presented the prize to J. R. Kirby, Esq., the owner and designer of the Violet; and, in an excellent speech, complimented that gentleman on the worthiness of his craft and the skill he had displayed in salling her, The party returned to London, highly the Errench Academy's Dictionary.—The commission of

THE FRENCH ACADEMY'S DICTIONARY .- The commission of THE FRENCH ACADEMY'S DICTIONARY.—The commission of the French Academy for compiling a new dictionary was formed in 1836. It is composed of six members, who receive a yearly salary of 1200f., or together 7200. It follows that, in the course of twenty years, the six members have drawn a sum of 144,000f. At this day, not only has the commission not finished the letter A of its dictionary, but it has not gone beyond the adjective affectionné. An approximate guess may therefore be given as to the period when the commission will have terminated its labours, and also the expense it will entail on the State.—Univers.

REMORE TRADITIONS STREQUENT FEW LINKS—In the fifteenth

REMOTE TRADITIONS THROUGH FEW LINKS.—In the fifteenth century King James I. (of Scotland) met with an old lady who remembered Wallace and Bruce, and he inquired eagerly about their personal appearance. She told him that Bruce was a man of noble, admirable appearance, and that no man of his day could compete with him in strength. But she added, that so far as Bruce excelled all the other men of his time, so far did Wallace excel Bruce in strength.—From Notes and Onerics.

The Nord of Brussels publishes a letter from St. Petersburg denying that any coolness had supervened between Russia and France, as had been rumoured, chiefly on account of the delay in sending a Russian Ambassador to Paris.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c. THE half-year ending in June, and therefore newly closed, has given the least to permanent literature in England of any that we can call to mind for a very long time. The book of the half-year, both in matter and style, has been "Lord Cockburn's Memoirs." The four volumes of "Southey's Letters" are rather materials for future writers, than letters to live by themselves, like the letters of Horace Walpole and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. The completion of "Moore's Journals and Letters" served only to confirm the very general impression of readers of all political lives-that the "Journals and Letters" have been overdone, and the duties of the editor very much underdone The publication, in the same period, of the first volume of "Sir Robert Peel's Memoirs" created less sensation in political circles than the nature of the book had led the knowing in the trade to expect. The volume created little noise and obtained few readers. With subscribers to circulating libraries, Dr. Sandwith, from the nature of his subject, was certainly the author of the last half-year. But his book is of an evanescent character, like the journals of Lady Sale and Lieutenant Eyre. In the list of illustrated books we have nothing to surpass Mr. Fergusson's admirable and amply illustrated "Handbook to the Different Schools of Architecture." The season has been prolific enough, but books to find a hereafter have been few indeed.

Of the gossip of literary circles we have little or nothing to say. Many of the leading authors are out of town, meditating song or planning books for future publication. The representatives of the publishing houses in London have left for Switzerland or the sea-side, not too content with the profit of the last half-year, and brooding over designs for books that will take the town and swell their coming Christmas accounts. July has never been the period of the year when booksellers were ready to accept or consider MSS. Young men with MSS. find themselves, it is said, transferred from the Row to Albemarle-street, from Dover-street to New Burlington-street, and from New Burlington-street to Great Marlborough-street; and at last obliged to take their MSS. back to solicit acceptance at another season.

In the mean time authors of note are not neglected. Henceforth we can have no Savages and Johnsons walking, for want of a bed, round and round St. James's-square-no Otways starving in the streetno Chattertons asking Walpoles in vain to countenance and assist them. "We have the "Literary Fund," we have the "Guild of Literature and Art," and Saturday last gave birth to a "Fielding Fund, for the immediate relief of Emergencies in the Literary or Theatric World." The fund, created by amateur acting of pantomimes and farces is in the hands of a committee of eight gentlemen who are likely to know intimately the circumstances of the majority of cases coming before them. It is already in active operation; but there is no truth we are told, and believe, in the rumour already too prevalent, that applications have been received from authors in immediate want of some of Hallett and Mackenzie's excellent champagne, and of ten or fifteen pounds for the relief of "emergencies," wholly unforeseen, at Margate and Herne Bay.

Of Henry Fielding, thus accidentally and pleasantly brought before us, we have a new fact to communicate unknown to those persons considered as the best informed on the points of Fielding's life. It is nowhere stated that Fielding left a will. Mr. Laurence, his latest biographer, considering that he died too poor to leave the rich man's testament, made no search for one. But Fielding made a will, and what is more-a will without a date. And who was his executor? Why, Squire Allworthy, or Ralph Allen, of Bath, to whom he bequeaths whatsoever he has, and wheresoever it may be, in trust for his widow and four children. Squire Allworthy did not act, and administration of Fielding's effects was granted to his half-brother, Sir John Fielding. The trust, however, was accepted in the same confiding spirit in which it had been bequeathed, and "humble Allen" (made a never-dying name by Pope and Fielding), by his ready aid enabled the literary friends of the great novelist to dedicate his works to that one person " who contributed so liberally to his support while living, and since his death extended his bounty in so generous a manner to his widow

People are asking, "What is Lord Stanhope about with his People's Portrait Gallery?" "What has he done with the Government grant of £2000?" "What has his Lordship bought, and does he rely in making his purchases on his own unassisted judgment?" We wish we could answer these questions. In Lord Stanhope we have every confidence. His scheme must succeed. He begins well. Lord Ellesmere has presented the nation, through Lord Stanhope, with the far-famed Chandos Portrait of Shakspeare—a picture on which it is impossible to look without that feeling of reverence with which Dryden tells us he was wont to gaze on a copy of it kindly made for him by Sir Godfrey Kneller. In a Portrait Gallery of British Worthies it is only right that we should commence with a portrait of the greatest man Great Britain has produced.

The newly-published number of the Edinburgh Review contains a clever and readable article on "Rogers's Table Talk." The writer is somewhat unnecessarily hard on Mr. Moxon, the publisher, and on Mr. Dyce, the collector of the sayings. Great fault is found with the manner in which many of the stories are told, and then the critic (in this like Milbourne, the fairest of critics) proceeds to relate some of Rogers's Table Talk, no one whit better told than those by the narrator whom he has just condemned. Mr. Dyce's smallest errors are pilloried before the reader, and yet the reviewer is far from faultless. The critic seriously misquotes both Shakspeare and Pope, and in memorable passages. What has Mr. Rewe been about? Mr. Dyce, who has Shakspeare and Pope at his fingers' ends, must have smiled at the misquotations of the reviewer.

QUEEN CHRISTINA.—The report of the Royal Commission lately appointed to investigate the conduct of Queen Christina says:—"The common law of Spain deprives of the guardianship of her children the widow who marries a second time; and the 60th Article of the Spanish Constitution makes it an essential condition that the father or mother of the Sovereign during minority should not contract a second marriage. The person who infringes this law is rendered 'unable to enjoy titles, honours, and property emanating from the Crown.' The question now is whether the Queen Regent did render herself amenable to these penalties. It appears that, to take the fairer side of the question, her Majesty married Don Fernando Munoz within three months after the death of her first husband, King Ferdinand. In the 'Gotha Almanach' she is described as having married that person on the 2sth December, 1833 (Ferdinand VII. laving died on the 29th September of the same year); and that 'she received the nuptial benediction on the 13th October, 1844; 'and the motive alleged in the Royal decree of the 11th October, 1844; 'and the motive alleged in the Royal decree of the 11th October, 1844; 'and the motive alleged in the Royal decree of the 11th October, 1844; 'and the motive alleged in the Royal decree of the 11th October, 1844; 'and the motive alleged in the Royal decree of the 11th October, 1844; 'and the motive of the Government, the registries of the Royal Chapel, those preserved in the Royal palaces, the various parish churches of Madrid and Barcelona, with a view to ascertain the entries and dates of that marriage, and of the birth of her numerous children. Nothing of the kind was found." The report goes on to say:—"Moreover, the disappearance of the hill with the twill of Ferdinand VII.; the absence of those same diamonds, and of other articles comprised in the accounts of the privy purse, are grave questions which the Congress in its wisdom will know how to appreciate."

The present summer has proved hitherto very unfavourable to the cro QUEEN CHRISTINA.—The report of the Royal Commission lately

The present summer has proved hitherto very unfavourable to the crops in parts of Russia, by the continual rainy and chilly state of the weather, and especially on account of the many desolating storms of thun-der, hail, and rain.

#### MUSIC.

DURING the past week the two Italian Theatres have presented few noticeable occurrences—the Royal Italian Opera none at all; and Her Majesty's Theatre only the appearance of Mdlle Johanna Wagner on Saturday last, in the character of Lucrezia Borgia, supported by Mr. Charles Braham in the part of Gennaro, and by Madamo Amadoi as

Saturday last, in the character of Lucrezia Borgia, supported by Mr. Charles Braham in the part of Gennaro, and by Madamo Amadoi as Orsini.

Mille. Wagner's appearance in Lucrezia Borgia has been decidedly successful, though it certainly has not excited the same amount of enthusiasm as her previous performance of Romeo. As in the case of Romeo, her Lucrezia Borgia was more remarkable as a grand and beautiful piece of acting than as a vocal exhibition; and, in both cases, for the same reason. The music of the latter opera, as well as the former, belongs to the modern Italian school; while Wagner (as we have already had occasion to observe) is a thoroughly German artist, and it is only by singing the music of the great classic masters of her own country (which she carnestly desires to do) that she can do complete justice to her own powers, and enable the English public fully to appreciate their extent. It is by hearing Johanna Wagner in the masterpieces of Gluck, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, and Meyerbeer, that we can entirely understand how it is that she has been hailed by the united voice of all Germany as the Queen of tragic song. The music of "Lucrezia Borgia," besides, is not well suited to her voice. It is written for a pure soprano, while her voice is properly a contralto; a contrulto of great power and compass, indeed, but not extensive enough for a high soprano part, without either altering the music by transposition, or straining the voice beyond its natural pitch. And moreover, the character of Lucrezia Borgia (like Norma) is so completely identified with Grisi, that every other performer who essays the part must do so under an evident disadvantage. These adverse circumstances, however, acted less unfuvourably than might have been expected. Mille, Wagner's singing was that of a true artist—chaste, finished, and full of sentiment and expression. Nothing could exceed the tenderness and beauty which she threw into the air, "Com' è bello," sung by Lucrezia while she gazes on her sleeping son; and in the fina

applause.

The opera was repeated on Tuesday with better effect than on the first night. On both nights there were full houses.

In eopera was repeated on Tuesday with better effect than on the first night. On both nights there were full houses.

Mr. Bunn had a benefit at Drury-lane Theatre on Monday evening. Many of the most eminent members of the dramatic and musical professions gave their assistance in furnishing a series of excellent entertainments. These were the second and third acts of "The Bohemian Girl," and the third act of "The Enchantress;" both exceedingly well performed under the direction of their composer, Mr. Balfe. The dramatic performances were followed by a Miscellaneous Concert, in which many of our most eminent vocal and instrumental performers, including Madame Endersöhn, the Misses Brougham, Miss Huddart. Miss Nott, M. Gassier, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Benedict, and Mr. Viotti Collins, took part. The chief incident of the evening was the introduction of a new tenor from the United States of America, Mr. Harrison Millard. This gentlemen possesses a voice of great power and compass, and sings with perfect ease and finish. In the trio at the end of the performance he delivered a magnificent B flat in alt. from the chest, and on another occasion introduced some falsetto notes of exceeding sweetness. He was heartily applauded at the conclusion, which, considering the lateness of the hour (midnight), and the undoubted weariness of the audience, was somewhat remarkable. Mr. Millard has recently completed his studies in Italy, and intends, we understand, to devote himself to Opera and high art. With such a voice he cannot fail to achieve great success.

On Friday evening, last week, a concert was given at Willis's

Mr. Millard has recently completed his studies in Italy, and intends, we understand, to devote himself to Opera and high art. With such a voice he cannot fail to achieve great success.

On Friday evening, last week, a concert was given at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the funds of "The Home" for Young Women employed in houses of business as day-workers; a most admirable institution, which we sincerely trust will have the successful results contemplated by the noble ladies who are its benevolent founders. It was established last year mainly for the purpose of improving the moral condition of the class for whose benefit it is intended. The discomfort of the small and solitary lodgings which they are in most cases compelled to occupy, almost obliges them to be absent from home in the evening; and thus they are led to frequent casinos and other such places of amusement, with what result it is easy to imagine. The establishment has already thirty inmates, has been so far very successful, and bids fair at no distant period to become self-supporting. But it is not so as yet; and in the mean time funds are required for its maintenance. With a view of raising them the above-mentioned concert was arranged, under the superintendence of the Lady Hobart and the Viscountess Goderich, by whom the establishment has been founded. The following eminent vocal and instrumental performers generously offered their kind assistance:—Madame Rudersdorff, Mdlle. Corelli, Signor Nerini, Signor Vairo, Mr. Montem Smith, Signor Monari, the gentlemen of the Orpheus Glee Union, Mr. and Madame R. Sidney Pratten, Mr. Osborne, Signor Regondi, Mr. Boleyn Reeves, Signor Campana, and Signor Randegger. With such powerful assistance a very excellent and effective concert was given. It was attended by a crowded audience, and realised about £100—a sum which will be of substantial benefit to the establishment has thirty inmates; but it is found that, in order that the weekly payments of the inmates may be sufficient to support the annual expenses of the osta

Monday Evening Concerts for the People.—On Monday evening last, the 14th inst., at the Philharmonic Hall, Newman-street, Oxford-street, the first of a series of cheap musical entertainments for the working classes was given to an audience of several hundred artisans and labourers, with their families; and the respectful and attentive demeanour exhibited by them throughout the evening was a source of admiration to several influential gentlemen who were present, and who had kindly assisted the undertaking by their countenance and support. The movement had been originated by a committee of working men, under the patronage of the Right Hon. Viscount Raynham, J. A. Nicholay, Esq. (Churchwarden of St. Marylebone), Henry support. The movement had been originated by a committee of working men, under the patronage of the Right Hon. Viscount Raynham, J. A. Nicholay, Esq. (Churchwarden of St. Marylebone), Henry Mayhew, Esq., Charles Mackay, Esq., Peter Graham, Esq., F. J. Augarde, Esq., &c., and is founded upon the model of the popular concerts which have been successfully carried on in Liverpool for some years, under the auspices of the late Earl of Sefton, the Mayor of Liverpool, and others interested in promoting the amelioration of the social condition of the labouring classes. Similar entertainments have also been got up in Birmingham, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and have effected much good by enabling the working man to enjoy an evening's rational recreation free from pernicious or demoralising influences. Mr. Harrison, the able conductor, deserves great credit for having induced so many vocalists to assist him, and that, too, gratuitously, in producing a programme of some excellent glees and songs, which elicited great appliause from the numerous audience. Miss Gaskini sang the ballad of "Say yes, Pussy," so archly, that a unanimous encore was the result: the same good fortune attended the efforts of Mr. Kenny and Mr. Godden, both of whose ballads were redemanded. Mr. O'Hara sang the song of "Balaclava" with telling effect. The glees of the "Chough and Crow," "Hail to the Chief," "Here in Cool Grot," and "Spring's Delights," were well sung by the above-named vocalists, assisted by Messrs. Coppindale, Lincoln, Harrison, and Master Nicholas, &c. A comic song sung by Mr. W. H. Sharp was much relished by the audience, and he was encored amidst general laughter and cheers. In the intervals a small but well-selected band, led by Mr. Lawless, played some selections from operas, &c., &c. Master Harrison presided at the pianoforte in the most creditable manner. At about half-past ten the band played the National Anthem, and the

audience retired highly pleased with the entertainment in which they had participated.

MADAME LOUISE COLET, the celebrated French poetess, who has been crowned four times by the Institut de France for her poems on "Versailles," "Molière," the "Colony of Mettray," and the "Necropolis of Athens," has just arrived in London. Madame Colet intends paying an early visit to the Isle of Wight, for the purpose of writing a work on that interesting locality.

At the examination of the candidates for the "Mendelssohn Scholarship" recently established in the Royal Academy of Music, the successful candidate has been Arthur Seymour Sullivan, one of the choristers of her Majesty's Chapels Royal. Though only fourteen years old, he carried the prize against more than twenty competitors, showing talents and attainments beyond his years.

# THE THEATRES, &c.

The two Burlesque "Medean" by Mr. Mark Lemon, was produced at the former house on Thursday week; and another, by Mr. Robert Brough, at the latter house, on Monday. Both laboured under the same inconvenience—the great difficulty of burlesquing at all the original. Mr. Legouvé, in treating the old argument, had put an entirely new face on it. He had reduced it from its classical grandeur to romantic and even melodramatic proportions. Eschewing the magic of the Euripidean heroine, he had contented himself with the domestic interest of her misfortunes. The deserted wife, the distressed mother, alone remained. What could burlesque do with these elements? One might almostas well think of turning "Rob Roy" into an extravaganza, and rendering still more ludicrous, Bailie Jarvie and his hot poker. Burlesque requires an argument of so exalted a kind that it shall admit of so much reduction as will make a contrast between the original and the caricature. Mr. Legouvé's "Medea" does not admit of this. The interest is already domestic, and any fuller reduction of it must fail to change its character, though it may vulgarise its form; but the pathos of the domestic, in whatever language it may be couched, remains. Mr. Wright, therefore, laboured in vain on Thursday, in attempting to caricature the style of Madame Ristori; no fun was forthcoming. There stood the wronged wife, the wretched mother, demanding sympathy, and forbidding laughter. On Monday, Mr. Robson was more successful, with nearly the same elements. Yes, but it was Mr. Robson, not the burlesque-writer, who triumphed. The resultwas nearly the same in both instances; but Mr. Robson's burlesque has always been of the tragic and serious kind; true passion, merely exaggerated by one premeditated step too far in the direction of the real (not mock) heroic. Thus his Shylock was a vulgar Jew, but the passion was as touching as that of Shakspeare's Hebrew. So it is with the "Medea." Its incompatibility for ordinary burlesque made it all the more suitable for Mr. Robson's

actor whose power alone supported this, we hope, expiring effort of long since worn-out buriesque.

Lyceum.—It is now our task to record the final appearances of Madame Ristori. On Friday week she came forward in a new character—as a comic actress—and thus demonstrated the comprehensiveness of her genius. Madame Ristori commenced, indeed, her histrionic career as a comedian, and gradually won her way to the severer paths of her profession; public wonder is, therefore, so far diminished in relation to her extraordinary success in the witty drama of Goldoni, to which she has so lately given new life. But we have long been of opinion that the high tragic actor includes comic power of great excellence; and, indeed, there are some characters in comedy which can only be performed by tragic actors; these are, however, in general such as reach on both sides the vanishing line that divides the serious from the gay. Instances, nevertheless, have not been infrequent where the same great actor has been alike powerful in high tragedy and low farce; and we have now an example on the beards in which a recognised tragedian of eminence is always remarkably successful in his occasional visits to Thalia. Goldoni's comedy, "La Locandiera," is one of considerable merit, skiiful in its construction, and distinct in its characterisation. The part of Mirandolina, performed by Ristori, is a decided delineation of the heartless coquette, who uses her charms for a sordid profit. As the proprietrix of a fashionable hotel, she fascinates her customers to extort presents, and protends love for her head waiter to ensure his fidelity to her interests. To the latter trick, however, sho at length becomes herself the victim. Having secured a firtation with the Cavaliere di Ripafratta, she carries the affair to such extremes that he really loves her to desperation. To escape the perils of the passion that she had wakened, fed, stimulated, and excited to the utmost, the overcunning woman is compelled to seek protection in a degrading marriage with LYCEUM.-It is now our task to record the final appearances of

present engagement in London could not have been imagined.

DRURY LAME,—The well-known "Fielding Club" presented on Saturday their pantomime of "William Tell" for the first time to the public—previous performances had been private exhibitions. The amateurs attracted a crowded house. The entertainments commenced with a representation of Mr. Planche's faree "The Loan of a Lover;" and great interest was excited by the appearance of a young lady named Louisa Millar in the character of Gertrude. The nuances of a part which is replete with every possible mutation of light and shadow were most delicately apprehended and interpreted by the interesting debutante, who adds to her other accomplishments that of being able to sing well. Peter Spyk was, however, not an amateur performance. were most deheatery upper length of the recomplishments that of being able debutante, who adds to her other accomplishments that of being able to sing well. Peter Spyk was, however, not an amateur performance, being supported by the well-practised talent and the original genius of Mrs. Keeley. The profits of the evening are to be applied to the establishment of a fund for the immediate relief of emergencies in the literary or theatrical world. The arrangements in front were extended to the contract of the establishment of a tund for the immediate relief of emergencies in the literary or theatrical world. The arrangements in front were excellent; there was no crowding, no twice-let seats, no unnumbered places; and the manner in which this part of the business was carried out reflects the highest credit on Mr. Sams, to whom it was intrusted by the committee.

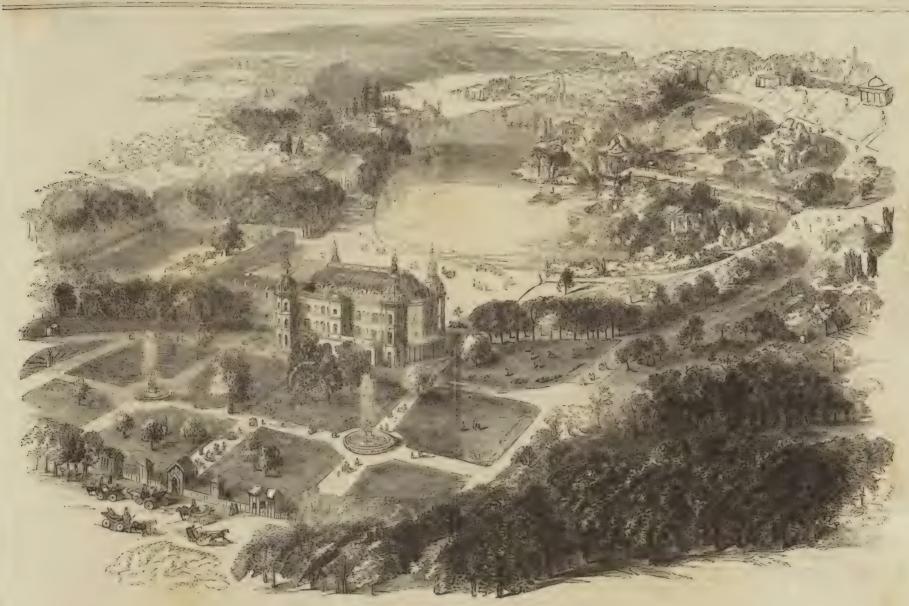
Willis's Rooms.—Mr. Stocqueler, whose talents as a lecturer Williss Rooms,—Mr. Stocqueler, whose talents as a lecturer are so well known, commenced a series of Shakspearean readings. "The First Part of King Henry IV." was the drama selected, and Mr. Stocqueler delivered it to a select and fashionable audience with a degree of emphasis which brought out the meaning of the speeches, and was exleutated to please a judicious taste. He made no attempt at dramatic display, but read with gentlemently case and point; and those who prefer a drawing room style of recitation, as distinguished from the theatrical, will do well to visit Mr. Stocqueler.

RAILWAY LABOURERS IN GERMANY .- A riot broke out a few KAILWAY LABOURERS IN GERMANY.—A First broke out a new days ago at a place called Kustrin, in Germany, amongst the railway labourers who are employed, to the number of 1800 upon the line between Krantz and Frankfort-on-the-Oder. The cause of it was a dispute about wages. The tunult and violence of the men was only put a stop to by the arrival of soldiers, who were obliged to use their bayonets. Seven of the rioters were wounded, and many of them taken into custody.





THE PEOPLE FRATERNISING WITH THE GUARDS AT THE REVIEW IN HYDE-PARK .- (SEE PAGE 56.



THE ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SCENE FROM "LE CORSAIRE:" THE NEW BALLET AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The accompanying Sketch is the concluding tableau of this magnificant ballet, representing the shipwreck of the vessel in which Conrad and Medora, all their perils past, are returning to the Corsair's island-home when the vessel is wrecked, and all on board perish, except the hero and heroine.

The artist of this scene is Mr. Marshall, who therein brings the reminiscences of his travel, with a keen eye to natural artistic effects.

The Corsair's ship, withits joyous crew, glides amidst the isles of the reminiscences of his travel, with a keen eye to natural artistic effects.



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "LE CORSAIRE," "AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

#### ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.

The opening of the new Concert Hall in the Surrey Gardens has been "inaugur\*eted" by a Musical Festival, which began on Tuesday and has continued during the week. On Tuesday morning there was a performance of the "Messiah," on a scale hitherto unequalled in England, at least in the memory of the present generation. The orchestra and chorus amounted to one thousand performers, chosen from among the best orchestral players and choral singers not only in the metropolis but the provinces. The sole singers were Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Sims Reeves; and the performance was conducted by M. Jullien, the musical director of the establishment. Afterwards the Old Hundredth Psalm was sung by a chorus of 800 voices, directed by the eminent ecclesiastical musician, Dr. Wesley. These performances had an immense effect; and the vast audience (supposed to amount to 6000 or 7000 persons) testified their delight by loud applause and acclamations. In the evening there was a grand miscellaneous concert, which consisted of a great variety of favourite pieces, sung and played by our most favourite performers, but presenting little novelty. The vast building, is well as the surrounding gardens, was brilliantly illumined; and the magical beauty of the scene was like some enchanted Palace in the "Arabian Nights." Next week we shall engrave the interior of the Hall.

Upon the preceding page we have engraved a bird's-eve view of the

the magical beauty of the scene was like some enchanted Palace in the "Arabian Nights." Next week we shall engrave the interior of the Hall.

Upon the preceding page we have engraved a bird's-eye view of the Gardens. The Music-hall is erected in front of the lake. This building affords accommodation for ten thousand persons; and, owing to its peculiar construction, nearly ten thousand more can hear the music to perfection, protected from the weather by balconics, verandahs, and galleries, outside, and breathing an atmosphere as pure as they would enjoy in an open garden. While crecting an edifice, which will add another to the remarkable public buildings of the metropolis, the Directors have not forgotten that their principal object being to supply the public with a summer entertainment, the Gardens themselves require a large portion of care and attention. Mr. Forest, the eminent landscape-gardener, during the whole of the present year has devoted his time to beautifying and adorning the grounds. Comprising upwards of ten acres, and already planted with well-grown ornamental timber, they have been laid out in flower-beds, undulating lawns. Italian terraces adorned with statuary, and pathways through alleys of choice shrubs and plants. Swiss chalets, grottos, fountains, jets d'eau, cascades, and running streams, combine, with the well-known lake, in forming one of the most beautiful gardens in Europe ever adapted for open-air entertainments—not excepting the ancient Tivoli of Paris, and the celebrated Krolls Garden of Berlin.

The great pictorial attraction of the Surrey Gardens is Mr. Danson's view of Constantinople, with a Bosphorus of "real water." This picture is brilliantly lighted up; and when the fireworks commencing with revolving stars, are reflected on the lake, as in a mirror, the effect is very brilliant. A bombardment is then commenced with great spirit; when suddenly the scene changes, and a colossal figure of Peace, with extended wings, bearing an olive-branch in either hand, advances to the centr

#### THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT CHELMSFORD.

The town of Chelmsford has done itself honour by the extent and variety of the preparations for receiving and entertaining he Royal Agricultural Society, and its friends. The streets on Tuesday were gay and gorgeous with a profusion of flags and banners of all nations gay and gorgeous with a profusion or hags and banners of all nations hanging and waving from every possible point. The main entrances to the town, where in olden time the gates would have been, were adorned with triumphal arches of evergreens and flowers, and even the town conduits and pumps were surrounded by full-grown trees, transplanted bodily. From the windows of the principal buildings and houses hung garlands of laurel-leaves and flowers, and all manner of amicable mottoes were inscribed in full-blown roses of damask red and maiden white. maiden white

houses hung garlands of laurel-leaves and flowers, and all manner of amicable mottoes were inscribed in full-blown roses of damask red and maiden white.

The storm of the night refreshed, without much damaging, these floral and arboreal trophies, and washed the streets of the neat little town as if in preparation for the crowds of strangers. Besides the great agricultural show of cattle and implements, there was a grand flower-show with the band of the First Life Guards. A ball on Wednesday night, under the patronage of the Stewards; the dinner on the Thursday, and the annual meeting on Friday; for the distribution of the foreign prizes, followed so quickly as to keep earnest visitors in a constant state of pleasing excitement, not a little increased by the crowds of real brown country folk who poured into the town by the all-pervading rail on Thursday and Friday.

We shall engrave, next week, some of the prize animals; and then say more about them and the Show generally. It has been a fully average show in animals; and in implements, without presenting any novelty of a striking character, were improved in simplicity and utility of details.

Colonel Townley almost swept the board in the Shorthorn classes with the best old bull, Master Butterfly (which has now won all the prizes he can win, and must be worth something like £1000); the best cow (Roan Duchess), and the best heifer under three years old; but, for our money—looking to the future, and to calves—the yearling heifer of Mr. R. Booth, of Warleby, the son of the Quartey who introduced Devons at the Holkham sheepshearings, carrying off three prizes for that excellent breed; Prince Albert coming in second in the heifer class; George Turner, of Barton, winning again with the bull calf, Bosquet, that won in Paris.

In Sheep a sensation was created by Overman, of Norfolk, taking the first prize from Jonas Webb's Southdown. It was the unanimous opinion of Mr. Webb's friends that, after his long career of success in the breed for which he has done so much, he ha

The foreigners were large buyers, and at extraordinary prices.

M. Allier, Director of Petit Bourg, gave £40 for a great white sow. A high agricultural authority said confidently that 500 good Shorthorns thrown on the market would immediately find foreign

The Reaping Machines made excellent work with an easy piece of rye. The trial for the prize is adjourned for August to Boxted Lodge, where Mr. Fisher Hobbes will give up a field of fifty-four acres of wheat, and entertain a large party of British and foreign agricul-

Among the Implements exhibited is a very clever machine for making bricks, invented by Mr. Humphrey Chamberlain, of Kempsey, near Worcester. This gentleman read two papers last month, before the Society of Arts, "On the making and burning of bricks," for mear Worcester. This gentleman read two papers last month, before the Society of Arts, "On the making and burning of bricks," for which the Council of the Society have awarded him one of the five silver medals at their disposal for papers read during the last session. To those interested in this manufacture we recommend a perusal of these practical essays. This machine is portable, and with 3-horse power will manufacture 20,000 bricks per day of superior quality to any hand-made ones. It merely requires to be fed with the raw clay at one end, and the manufactured brick is delivered to the lads in attendance (without any intermediate labour in cutting off) at the other end. One great advantage to parties contemplating the purchase of brick machinery is offered by Mr. Chamberlain, that they can see the machine in practical operation and test it in any way they please, at his brick works, Kempsey, near Worcester, or try their own clays in it, previously to purchasing.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

REOPENING OF St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch.—This clegant church, built by Dance, the well-known architect, in 1740, having been closed for some time for repairs, will shortly be reopened for Divine service by the Bishop of Lichfield. The interior of the church, which for some years has been in a very dilapidated state, has been entirely restored under the superintendence of Mr. T. E. Knightley, the architect by whom the almshouses have recently been creeted, and various other churches in the parish repaired. The painting and decorative work throughout were entrusted to Mr. Kucknek, of Pull-mall, and are in strict consonance with the pure Greek style of the building. The effect is extremely good, arising from the skilful disposition of colouring, which imparts a solidity of magnificence and aerial lightness alone to be obtained by a thorough knowledge and just appreciation of the sound unerring rules of art. This upward rising of effect is a consequence of the judicious employment of negative colour alone. In the altar-piece a variety of marble paintings have been introduced, and combine harmoniously with the highly-finished parts. Additional lightness and finish have been given to the east end of the church through a painted circular glass window by Mr. Bayley, of Wardour-street.

Testimonial to the Rev. Sir William Dunbar, Bart.—
On Thesday last a deputation of the congregation of St. Paul's Church, Camden-town, presented to their temporary minister, Sir William Dunbar, on his completing the term of his engagement, the following address:—
"The undersigned members of the congregation of St. Paul's Church, Camden-square, sincerely appreciating the benefit to the district from your ministrations for several months past (during the absence of the Incumbent), are hereby desirous, previous to your resigning your charge, to give expression to the feelings of affectionate respect and esteen which they entertain towards you, for the sound, practical views of Christianity which you have on all occasions set before them; and for the example you have in your own person afforded of being influenced and guided by its precepts. They carnestly hope that, under God's providence, you may soon be called upon to occupy a position in which your eminently useful and truly Christian character may have full scope and opportunity for promoting the welfare of your fellow-creatures. They also request your acceptance of the accompanying robes, and purse containing 100 sovereigns, as a further slight acknowledgment of the sense entertained by them of your ministrations as their temporary pastor." The address was written on vellum in a book bound in purple moroeco, and containing the autograph signatures of above 100 contributors. TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. SIR WILLIAM DUNBAR, BART.

German Emigration.—The Prussian Government has published some statistics of interest respecting the emigration movement from several European countries to the United States of America. The total number of passengers landed in the United States last year was 280,276. Deducting from this number 29,599 Americans returning home, there remained above 200,000 emigrants for the year 1855, a considerable number, no doubt, but far less than in some preceding years. Next to the British Isles, Germany furnishes the largest contingent, the number being 71,828. Of these only 5609 came from Prussia, and a still smaller number from Austria. The majority of the emigrants are from the Provinces on the Rhine, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, &c. During the period from September 30, 1843, to December 30, 1855, 3,400,000 emigrants landed in the United States, nearly all from Europe, and chiefly from England and Germany. In 1841 the number of emigrants was 84,000, and increased every year to 1854, when it reached 460,000; but the following year there was a considerable falling off, the returns only showing 230,276 as above stated.

Russian Trayellers—The departures for foreign trayel of GERMAN EMIGRATION.—The Prussian Government has pub-

Russian Travellers.—The departures for foreign travel of the Russian nobility and officers have become so numerous of late that the Government has thought proper to interfere to moderate the rage for travelling, which has manifested itself more especially among the superior officers. The Emperor has ordered the chiefs of the various corps only to grant leave of absence to such officers as can be spared without disarranging the ordinary service.

There will not be a double fête in Paris as was first contemplated. the return of the army of the East and for the St. Napoleon. The two manifies will be celebrated at the same time on August 15; but the will be of a particularly military character, and especially dedicated to victorious troops who are returning home, and to their General-in-

The Emperor Alexander has authorised young nobles to exercise The Emperor Alexander has authorised young nobles to exercise civil professions without losing their nobility. Hitherto nobility has been lost by a son of a noble when he did not devote himself to the national service; but henceforth, in consequence of the new arrangement it is hoped that a good many nobles will embark in financial and manufacturing enterprises.

# MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK,

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Funded Debt has been less active since we last wrote than for some time previously. Scarcely any operations have been too small to partake of the nature of "Bear" operations. Prices have certainly tended downwards, and the principal cause of the fall appears to have arisen from the fact that numerous purchases of gold continue to be made for shipment to Faris, and from the weak position of the Bank of France, decline in the stockofbullion in that institution last month being about 2,000,000. sterling. The low value of the French Funds has, likewise, had considerable influence upon the minds of the jobbers here; still, a commercial panie on the other side is not anticipated, as the Bank of France has made very large advances to the mercantile community.

We have to notice a better demand for money, but the supply is still considerably in excess of the quantity of paper offering. In Lombard-street the rates of discount have undergone no change. Liberal supplies of bullion have come in—426,000. having arrived from New York, about 570,000. From Australia, and 30,000. the latter in silver) from Belgium. The shipments are estimated at 250,000., including sundry small parcels to Spain. The next packet to India will carry out a large quantity of silver. The stock of gold in the Bank of England is very little over 12,000,000. At the corresponding period in 1885, it amounted to upwards of 17,000,000. At the corresponding period in 1885, it amounted to upwards of 17,000,000. At the corresponding period in 1885, it amounted to upwards of 17,000,000. At the corresponding period in 1885, it amounted to upwards of 17,000,000. At the corresponding period in 1885, it amounted to upwards of 17,000,000. At the corresponding period in 1885, it amounted to upwards of 17,000,000. At the corresponding period in 1885, it amounted to upwards of 17,000,000. At the corresponding period in 1800, 1800, 180, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 18

Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18; London Chartered of Australia, 20½; New South Wales, 48; Oriental, 41½; Ottoman Bank, 13½; Union of Australia, 72½.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have been tolerably firm;—Australian Agricultural, 29; Canada Company's Bonds, 128; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 115½; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto, Preference, 5½; General Serew Steam Shipping Company, 13½; London Dock, 102 ex div.; Victoria, 22; Mexican and South American, 4; National Discount Company, 6½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 3; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 68; Ditto, New, 5½ prem.; Royal Mail Steam, 72; Van Diemen's Land, 17. Berlin Waterworks have realised 5½; East London, 120; Grand Junction, 77 ex div.; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 95; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 100 ex div.; Hungerford Bridge, 8; Vauxhall, 21 ex div. Most Railway Securities have met a slow market, and prices have gone rather lower. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Aberdeen, 29; Ambergate, Not-

tingham, and Boston, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\); Caledonian, 61\(\frac{1}{2}\); Chester and Holyhead, 16\(\frac{1}{2}\); East Anglian, 18; Eastern Counties, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\); Edinburgh and Glasgow, 62; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 38; Great Northern, 97\(\frac{1}{2}\); Ditto, A Stock, 77; Ditto, B Stock, 131; Great Western, 62\(\frac{1}{2}\); London and Backwall, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\); London and Brighton, 109; London and North-Western, 108; London and South-Western, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\); Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 33\(\frac{1}{2}\); Morth-Eastern, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\); Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 33\(\frac{1}{2}\); Morth British, 37\(\frac{1}{2}\); North London, 95; North Staffordshire, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); South Devon, 16; South-Eastern, 74\(\frac{1}{2}\); Stockton and Darlington, 185\(\frac{1}{2}\); T\(\frac{1}{2}\); Vale of Neath, 20.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENGALS.—Hull and Selby, 108\(\frac{1}{2}\); London and Greenwich, 12\(\frac{2}{2}\) ex div.; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 115 ex new and ex int.; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2\(\frac{2}{2}\); Wear Valley, 34.

PREFERENCE SIARES.—Caledonian Four-and-n-Half per Cents, 101\(\frac{1}{2}\); Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 79\(\frac{1}{2}\); Great Northern Five per Cent, 119\(\frac{1}{2}\); Ditto, Redeemable at 10 per cent premium, 113; Great Western, 4 per cent, 90 ex int.: London and South-Western, 160; Midland (Leicester and Hitchin), 91\(\frac{1}{2}\); North-Eastern (Berwick Four per Cent), 97\(\frac{1}{2}\); Ditto, York (II. and S. Purchase), 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 112; South-Eastern (Reading Annuity), 24\(\frac{1}{2}\). Foreignan Eastern Junction, 2; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) ex int.; Ditto, New, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\); Great Luxembourg, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); Great Indian Peninsula, 22\(\frac{1}{2}\); Girto, New, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\); Great Central of France, 21\(\frac{1}{2}\) ex int.; Ditta, Namur and Liege, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); Taris and Lyons, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); ex int.; Pixe and-a-lialf per Cent

# THE MARKETS.

CORNEXCHANGE, July 14.—For the time of year, about an average supply of English wheat was on sale in to-day's market. Selected samples were steady, and, in some instances, prices were the turn in favour of sellers; but inferior qualities met a slow sale, at last week's currency. The demand for foreign wheats was almost wholly in retail, on former terms. In ideating cargoes very little was doing. The few samples of barky in the market found buyers, at full quotations. Malt was nominally 5s. per quarter lower, owing to the change in the duthes. We had a fair inquiry for outs, beams, and poas, on former terms. The flour trade was firm, and Norfolk qualities produced rather more money.

ly 16.—The supplies of most grain in to-day's market were but moderate, and the trade raily ruled steady, at full prices.

rully ruled steady, at full prices.

rull'sh.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, Red, 69s. to 80s.; ditto, white, 60s to 84s.; Norfolk suffolk, red, 69s. to 77s.; rye 40s. to —; grinding barley, 38s. to 39s.; distling ditto, 39s. es.; malting ditto, 41s. to 45s.; Lincoln and Norfolk mait, 66s. to 73s.; fostling ditto, 39s. es.; Kingston and Ware, 66s. to 73s.; Chevaller, 73s. to 76s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire outs, 25s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 26s. to 29s.; Youghai and Cork, black, 22s. to 25s.; ditto, 25s.; tick beans, 37s. to 40s.; grey peas, 35s. to 40s.; maple, 42s. to 44s.; e., 42s. to 41s.; boliers, 44s. to 49s.; per quarter. Town-made four, 63s. to 68s.; Suffolk, to 51s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 52s. to 54s. per 250 lb. American flour, 36s. to 42s.; arrel.

-Linseed, rapeaced, and cakes move off steadily, at very full prices. In agricultural arcely any transactions have taken place.

4. English crushing, 57s. to 59s.; hempaced, 56s. per quarter. Corlander, 20s. to 24s. Tares, 7s. 64, to 8s. pur bushel. English rapeaced, 68s. to 90s. per quarter. Lince, 8. English, 121 to 213; ditto, foreign, 121 to 213; Tape cakes, 26 10s. to 27 per ton.

of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 91d, to 101d; of household

o St. per 415. 1811. 1812. Wheat, 76s. 3d.; barley, 40s. 2d.; oats, 24s. 11d.; rye, 49s. 11d.; 5d.; bens, 43s. 7d. Mci.; pear, 43s. 7d.
 Mci.; Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 71s. 6d.; barley, 38s. 11d.; oats, 25s.; ryo, 47s. 1d.;
 Mci.; peas, 41s. 10d.
 Mci.; peas, 41s. 10d.
 Mci.; Gran Sold last week.—Wheat, 70,249; barley, 1888; oats, 8251; ryo, 89; beans,

. In the private market, only a moderate business is doing, at late rates. Common angou, 84d. to 94d. per lb.

"—Our market is by no means so active as last week; nevertheless, prices generally-supported. Barbadoes has changed hands at 44s. to 48s. 6d.; Mauritius, 38s. to 54s.; 42s. to 48s. 6d.; Mauritius, 38s. to 54s.; 42s. to 48s. 6d.; Mauritius, 38s. to 54s.; per cwt. Several cargoes of foreign augar have upers for the Continent, on rather higher terms. The refined market is active. Brown to worth 57s. 6d. to 58s.; fair to fine grocery, 59s. 6d. to 69s. per cwt.

—Importers are firm, but the amount of business doing in all kinds of coffee is Good ord. native Ceylon has realized 51s. 6d. per cwt.

—We continue to have a steady demand for most kinds, and prices are well d.

The stock of this article is still very large, and the demand is wholly confined to

Tations—Since our last report nigher prices have been paint for this article, and ind demand has ruled brisk. P.2.C. on the spot, 52s.; and for the last three months, 51s. 9 derewt. Town tallow is scarce.

Oils—Lineaed oils if firm, at 36s. per cwt. on the spot.

All other oils are quite as dear as last week. Turjentine is dull. Spirits, 30s. 6d. to 32s.; rough, 8s. 9d. to 9s. per cwt.

Npirits—The demand for rum continues steady, at full prices. Irwell leaewards, 2s. 1d. to 3s. 3d.; East India, 2s. to 2s. 2d. per gallon. There is a fair sais for brandy at fully late rates. Sales of Cognac, best brands of 1885, 10s. 4d. to 19s. 6d.; 1881, duto, 18s. 6d.; 181. 19s. 8d. per gallon. Raw spirit—proof, 10s. 9d. to eneva, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 8d. per gallon. Raw spirit—proof, 10s. 9d. to eneva, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 8d. per gallon.

Hay and Strous—Old mealow hay, 23 to 24; new disto, 2s to 4 10s.; old clover, 24 15s. to 26 15s., new disto, 2s to 4 10s.; old clover, 24 15s. to 26 15s., new disto, 2s to 4 10s.; old clover, 24 15s. to 26 15s., per 10s.

Locats—Hardiepool, 10s.; Heugh Hall, 18s.; Tees, 10s. per toos kinds of hops move off edges. The plantation accounts are rather unfavourable, and stinds of hops move off states. The plantation accounts are rather unfavourable, and stands of hops move off states. The prophets are have commenced heavily, and prices are fully 1d. per 1b. lower. The private trade is very dult.

Polators.—The supplies of new potatoes are large. English are firm, at 5s. to 8s. per cwt.; foreign, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per basket.

Cattle—The supplies of cach kind of stock have been on the increase this week, and the demand has ruled linetive, as follows—

Ever, from 3s. 6d. to 5s.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 4d., 1 amb, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 81b., to sink the oilst.

Newpate and Leadendall.—These markets have been dull, and rather drooping:—

Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; lamb, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 4d.

# THE LONDON GAZETTE.

9th Light Dragoons: J. Grainger to be Cor-

net.
Royal Artillery: Cadeta W. M. Tollner,
G. E. B. Hobart, H. A. Tracy, W. Straban,
A. M. Bonar, H. J. F. Shea, H. H. Webber, W. H. King-Harman, T. S. Seccombe,
R. D. D. Hay, J. C. Smyth-Wyncham,
W. B. R. Hall, W. T. Bugden, E. E.
Brastrick, E. H. Thurley, R. Monsley,
and Hom A. Stewart, to be Lieutenants,
Reyal Engineers: Cadets F. B. Maingay,
HOSPITAL STAFF,—SURG. R. R. Dowse to be

FRIDAY, JULY 11.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JULY 11.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. H. M. Stapylton to be Capitain; Cornet F. A. W. Carnegy to be Lieutenant.

oth: Cornet J. Grainger to be Cornet.

lat Dragoons: Probationary Veterinary

Surgeon E. Chambers to be Veterinary-Surgeon E

30th: Staff-Surg. of the Second Class R. W. Itend to be Surgeon.

32nd: Ensign J. Clery to be Lieutenant.
52nd: Mills to be Lieutenant.
52nd: Mills to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut. F. A. Champion to be Capitain; Ensigns H. D. Burroughs 6. Chaptain; Ensigns H. D. Burroughs 6. Staff Capita. F. De Lieutenant.
50th: Capit. F. De Lieutenant.
50th: Capit. F. De Lieutenant.
50th: Capit. F. Dewson to be Instructor of Muskerry.
2nd West India Regiment: Lieut. H. H. Steward to be Capitain.

Hospital, Staffe.—Surg. R. R. Downe to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class.

BREVET.—Lieut.—Cols. R. G. Hughes and J. Hill to be Colonels in the Army.

BANKRUITS.

A. E. THOMSON, Cullum-street, City, wine and spirit merchant.—G. COX, Barbican, optical and mathematical instrument maker.—B. CHANDLEIR, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, attorney and money scrivener.—G. FONTER, Horbury, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.—J. MORTIMER, Strand, printer.—S. NEVILLE, Northampton and Hardingstone, shoe manufacturer

J. I. NSOR, Capthall-tondings, Hastin tensor of data in municipant of the manufacturer.
 F. WATSON, late of Artillery-place, Finishry-square, mining agent.—C. H. SEAM, North Shields, shipchandler.—HARRIET, W., and J. NEALE, Lancashire, hollow-warmanufacturers.

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JULY 15.

Grenndier Guards: Lieut, and Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. G. Ellison to be Captain and Lieutenaut-Colonel.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 9.

Royal Marines: Capt. N. Moore to be Major; the rank being honorary only.

JÜLY 10.

Royal Marines: First Lieut. W. J. Kinaman to be Captain; Second Lieut. C. D. H. Robiliard to be First Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.
R. NELSON, Leeds, woollon-draper.

R. NELSON, Leeds, woollon-draper.

BANKRUPTS.
J. M'MILLAN, Wolverhampton, publican.—J. P. DAVIES, Merthyr Tydetl, Glamorganshire, chemist.—J. and J. BLAKELEY, Flockton, Yorkshire.—S. SKETCHLEY, Horncastle, Liucolnshire, acrivener.—ELIZA HORNER, Manchester, cabinetmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

H. D. WILLOCK and W. LIVINGSTON, Glasgow, frommongers.

BIRTHS.

July 12, at Farm Hill Park, near Strond, Gloucestershire, the wife of John Dutton Hunt,
Esq., of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., the wife of Richard Stephens, Esq., of Belgrave, Leicestershire, of a
daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst, at Epson, by the Rev. B. Bradney Bockett, Vicar, Samual Orchart Boot in, Esq., of Bouverio-street, and Finner, Middlesex, to Isabella Mary, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Mayson, Esq., of Miks-street, Chenguide, granuldusghter of the late Rev, John Mayson, Rector of Orton, Cumberland, and stepdaughter of Mr. Dorling, of Epson. On Thursday, 10th inst., at Cowfold, Sussay, by the Ven. W. B. Otter, Accidence of Lewes, the Rev. W. J. Mills Ellison, M.A., British Consular Chaplain at Stockholm, son of the late Rev. Robert Ellison, Rector of Sluggham and also of Southense, in the same county, to Jane, only surviving child of the late George Sanderson, of Rotterdam, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at Chesham-place, Montague, second son of William Ogle Hunt, On the 14th inst., at Farm Hill Park, near Stroud, Sarah, infant daughter of John Dutton Hunt, Esq.
On the 13th inst., Mr. George Brown, builder, of Upper Rosaman-street, Clerkenwell, aged 54, deeply regretted.

#### AMUSEMENTS, &c.

TER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—La
Traviata. Le Corsaire. MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI, MDME.
ROSATI. Grand Extra Night. On THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 24th,
1856, will be presented Verdi's Opera, LATRAVIATA. Violetta, Mille.
Piccolomini; Affrede, Sig. Calzolari; Barone Dauphol, Sig. Vairo;

POYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—
on MONDAY, and during the week, will be presented shall speed to Find of THE WINTER'S TALE. Leontes, by Mr. C. Keat Hermione, by Mrs. C. Keat Hermione, by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by the New Farce, in no ac entitled MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET,—
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Iast
Five Nights of TWELFTH NIGHT; with, Every Evening, the
PAN'SISH PANCEIS—Perea Nena, and her Company, in the new
Ballad Pantomine of THE CAPTIVES; or, a Night in the AlliambraAfter which, on Monday, A COMICAL COUNTESS; on Tuesday, the
RIGHTS and WRON'S OF WOMAN; Thursday, Friday, and
Saturday, MR. HUCHEL AT HOME—Mr. Ruckstone and Miss
Blauche Fane. Wednesday, Miss Reynolds's Benefit, when a New
Zomedy will be produced.

MISS FANNY HUDDART'S BENEFIT will take place on Monday next, July 21st, when will be pre-cuted for the last time) Verdi's opera of 1L TROVATORE (complete), with mercased band and chorus. Characters by Misses Lucy Escott and Fanny Huddart, Messas, Durand and Augustus Braham. After which.

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE,—
Invitation to the Guarda.—Reproduction on MONDAY NEXT
Stat linds, with all its original granulour, of the Grand Military
testacle of THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA, in honour of the return
the Guarda, who have been invited by Mr. William Cooke, a
ness the mimic display of their heroic and glorious deeds at Alma.

Nitness the mimic display of their heroic and glorious deeds at Alma.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.

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  3. Growth of the Map of London.

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  9. Remains of William Archer Butler.

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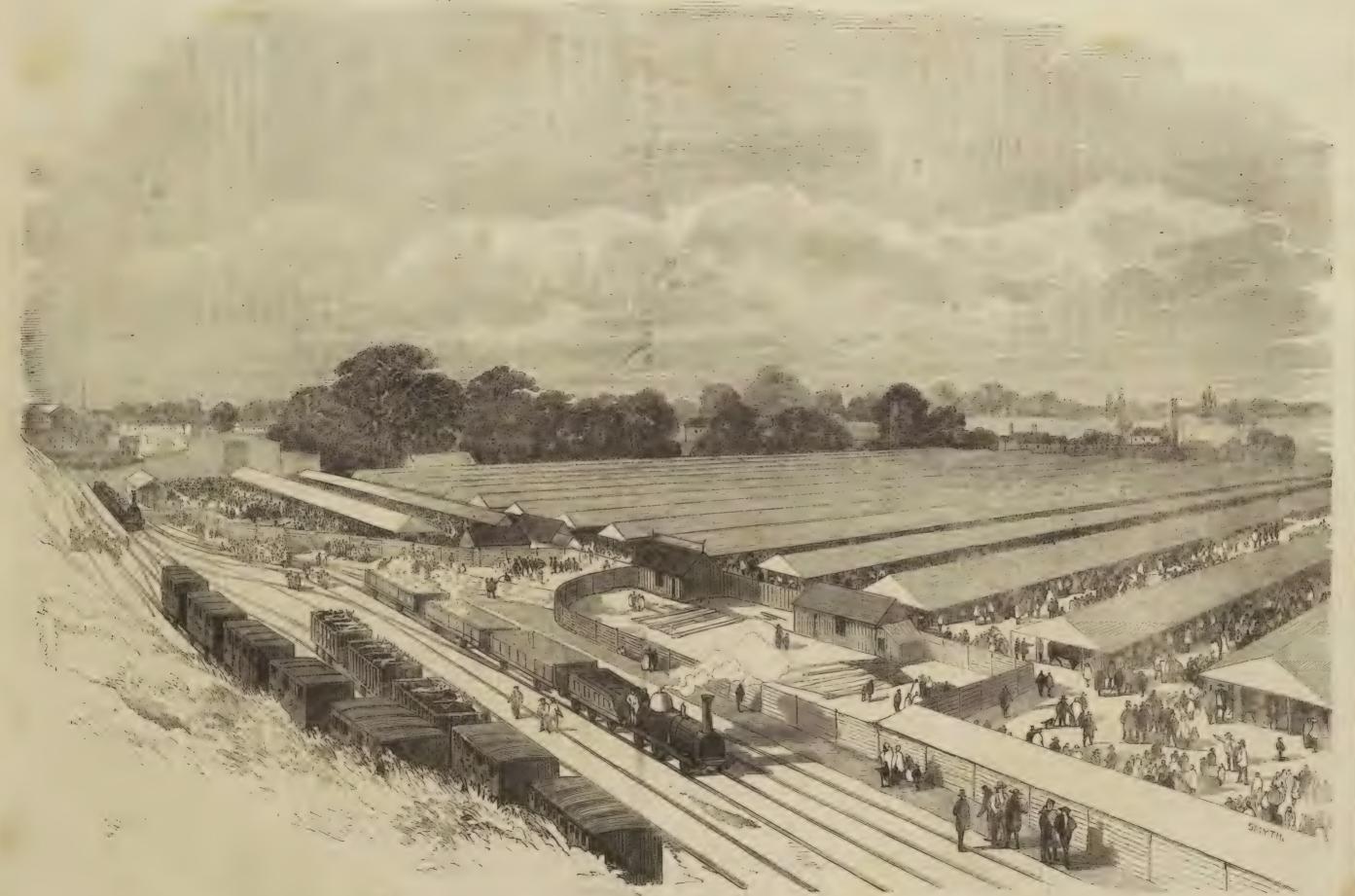
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· MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, AT CHELMSFORD.-SEE PAGE 68.)



THE PARIS POULTRY SHOW, IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

THE PARIS POULTRY SHOW.

WITH A FEW WORDS ABOUT PIGS.

Outside the Agricultural Palace, within sight of the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées, a series of crescent-shaped cages contained the Poultry Show of the Paris Exhibition. Fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, pears of the show as chiefly patronised by the ladies, nursery-maids, and children. It contained nothing of extraordinary excellence as a matter of "fancy." The principal exhibitors were the well-known Baker, of Chelsea; Baily, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square; and Leicester sheep. But we suspect the English exhibitors lost money



"FAIR NELL," THE BEST MARE THAT BEAT THE PACHA'S ARAD,—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

special ... Ferce pointry baceling invented by the late used light with irreduct to a feather, condemning a cock for leading on his ers, or for yellow instead of blackers, or for a the write on his areas or for yellow instead of blackers, or for a stead of the large of the control of the con pugnacity of the cock bird, which puts down weak intruders, does French poultry more than the greatest pains in our damper nate. Chevet's capons are something to remember. A roast capon a Poularde is about the best bit of real eating to be had in Paris, it is dear, dearer than in London—a roasted fowl costs about 1., plainly dressed, and at the present rate of progress in Parisian 1., it will cost ten shillings in a few years. We can never, with the help of patent incubators and poultry breeders, and poultry wes, rival France in that department. The French have three cantages that will beat all skill and capital—viz., more sun, less and a profusion of insect food, that costs nothing, in the insect that swarms, and buzzes, and hops, in the sand, in the grass, and intentations.

e and a profusion of insect food, that costs nothing, in the insect that swarms, and buzzes, and hops, in the sand, in the grass, and leantations. It the Paris Show, beside the familiar British and naturalised eas, there was a very good French sort—the Creveceur, a superior notion fowl. It can be obtained from M. Gerard. The poultry and pigs will be greatly improved long before any results are produced in French beef and mutton, from all the fine and printing, all the Government farm schools, Government so, Government commissioners, and other official machinery now tion with more cry than wool. France being a country of sent proprietors, where a man cannot do anything more offensive the peasantry than to settle on a large farm among them and raise price of labour by improved farming, there are very fewers for improved cattle and sheep, when you have produced them, an before reaching to feed and the butcher. But every peasant keeps and a few poultry; and as the Frenchman is even more susceptible the influence of prizes, medals, and other honorary rewards than Englishman, local shows and Government boars would soon bring at a sensible amelioration—double the weight of the poultry (by a fain-Dorking cross), and shorten the legs and snouts of the swine. It was to the pigs by experience in Ireland. Thirty years that pass through Bristol and Liverpool are everything that a cught to be—oval, mild, short-headed, and yet active enough to well. The improvement in Irish cattle is also remarkable, but of are in a less degree; but that came from the great pastures where Shorthorn is superseding the ancient breeds.

There are three breeds of fowls from which the French may obtain existent of the policy of the

the colour.

T is a fowl extremely well worthy the attention of the hint. While and all their dry chalky and sandy depart. The best sort are better than any French breed, but they at stand wet weather or cold clay soil. A few rainy days or a sion of easterly winds will cut off ninety per cent of your s. To keep poultry in perfection the breeding birds, male and le, must never be old—every third year one-third of the stock id go to the pot or the spit. As they regulate everything in see they had better issue instructions on these points—or, better schoolbooks on the subject. We have no hesitation in that a good selection of Dorkings and short-legged Cochins in ake the fortune of the departments that supply Paris, especial accompanied by a slaughter of the aged and ill-shaped old

black Spanish fowl is another capital table breed for a dry. In this country they are sadly given to consumption, and a yof diseases; in France they are almost unknown, for we find reach agricultural bi-monthly journal, La Maison Rustique, I with great literary ability, every possible mistake made to the Spanish fowl; than which, in a dry climate there exprolific layer, or better bird to roast—of a good size, with the of breast and wing cuts.

other breeds exhibited were the usual fancies and a few names, the peculiarities of which could scarcely be exampled without a coloured illustration. The turkeys were not to the Christmas show of London, and we have seen to Toulous goese. The Rouen ducks were not considered good the obtain a first prize. cli

better Toulouse geese. The Rouen ducks were not considered good enough to obtain a first prize.

The pigs were not far from the poultry. Out of eighty pigs exhibited there were only sixteen of French breeds; these had nine prizes distributed among them, which was just seven too many. The prize-winners were all white, and in form like Irish, moderately fat. By pains and time, the favourite breed, the Craonnais, might be brought to a Yorkshire shape; but, with so prolific a race, the better plan will be to exterminate them by crossing with our more profitable breeds.

breeds.

The French King, Henry IV., wished—nothing is cheaper than wishing—that every peasant might have a fat fowl in his pot-an-few. The present Emperor is trying many great things—some very difficult and tough. Among small matters which will be gratefully remembered there is one that he can effect—and that is, secure every peasant a piece of good pork or bacon. He has only to use the enormous influence of his name with the peasantry to put down their prejudices (to call the English, instead of Essex, Leicester, or Yorkshire, the Napoleon breed), and substitute a short-legged, thin-skinned, easy-fattening hog for the lean, long-legged, hungry, unprofitable brutes that now devour all the peasant can spare them, and return nothing but a log of bones, skin, bristles, and a little stringy lean.

"FAIR NELL."

A stort time since some sensation was created by a paragraph which went the round of the press stating that an English mare in a race of a she miles had beaten the best Arab in Egypt by a full mile, doing the distance in 18½ minutes, and pulling up fresh. On inquiry it was found that the Arab was the property of Halcem Pacha, a son of Abbas Pacha, who, it will be remembered, about three years ago, challenged the Jockey Club, it will be remembered, about three years ago, challenged the Jockey Club to run any number of English horses against his Arabs, for any swa not less than £10,000. The Jockey Club, which makes rules for racing, and by its stewards fixes the weights of certain matches and handicaps, does not own or run horses in its Club capacity, and declined to take up the challenge. It was said that Abbas Pacha would not accept a challenge from any private individual; and the reput ution of his stud (which had been collected at an unlimited expense, with the powers of despotism) was so high that the owners of good horses were afraid of risking their reputation in a foreign country, over a long course of sand and gravel

However, the other day a party of Cairo merchants made up the match above referred to for about £400, and won it so easily that they now find it impossible to make another. We learn through private sources that El Hami Pacha, the youngest son of Abbas Pacha, who inherited his stud, not less than 300 in number, still fancies that he could find a horse that in a twenty-mile race would beat the Europe mare; but, although quite young, he is so indolent that he seldom

mare; but, although quite young, he is so indolent that he seldom

leaves his harem; and it is doubtful if he will take the trouble to make the necessary preliminaries for a race. About the result there can be no manner of doubt. No Arab in the world can go through a day's racing with our best thorough-bred steeplechasers and hunters—not oven the stock of Disnedi's Star of the Desert, jockeyed by Sidonia.

We are now able to present an excellent portrait of Fair Nell, the winner, from an oil-painting by Mr. Byron Webb, of Hydo-park-corner, with some particulars of her previous career in England. Fair Nell is supposed to be thorough-bred; her sire, according to the best information, was the celebrated Irish horse Frency, to whom she bears a strong resemblance both in appearance and temper, but she is not in the stud-book. She is a beautiful light bay, with black legs, standing fifteen hands one inch and a half high; with a game, determined head, very lengthy; with beautiful shoulders, arms, and froe legs, fine back and hind-quarters, with very powerful thighs. She is a delightful mare to sit when going—her stride is great, strong, and elastic; and, from her form, she gives the feeling of "plenty before you." She is a hard puller with a good mouth, graceful and easy even when plunging most violently. In hunting she rushed at her fonces at a terrible pace, but never made a mistake. As a hack she was most luxurious, but at times it was real work of danger to cross a crowded road with her. In the stable she was perfectly quiet. She was purchased in Ireland by a well-known old Irish steeplechase rider and groom, Andy llogors, for a gentleman at Bath, who found her too hot and uncomfortable for a hunter, and sent her to be sold at Mr. Hetherington's stables in the Edgware-road. Not finding a purchaser, she was put up at Tattersall's, where she was set down by the crowd as a "naking Irish devil." and found no favour. After being withdrawn, Mr. Edmund Tattersall, the junior partner of the firm, was so struck with her shape and beauty that, against the advice of his friends, he bought h

#### VULCANITE.

In the Gallery of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham a suite of three apartments has been erected and furnished with the appliances of highly civilised life, nearly the whole of which, except some portions of the building, are manufactured in a new material, named by its discoverer, Mr. C. Goodyear, "Vulcanite." The basis of this substance is Indiarubber, to which is imparted by a peculiar process several very valuable attributes, tending to exercise a beneficial influence in many important divisions of the arts and manufactures. This substance can be made to simulate plain or fancy woods; bronzes, as shown in medallions, or clear relief; ivory, buckhorn, and bone of every description, in which diamonds give and acquire additional brilliancy, ebony as applied to household furniture, either solid or veneered, to the formation of hollow ware, musical instruments, surgical, astronomical, and electric apparatus, the coating of firearms as a protection from rust, carriages and harness mountings, sheaths for swords, stalwart walking-sticks or the pliant dress or fancy canes, the backs of hairbrushes, combs, pens, everpointed and other pencils, and panels for oil-paintings, picture-frames, and an infinite variety of useful and ornamental articles. The material is as hard as, or harder than, iron, and will resist a heavy blow from a hammer without the slightest mark being left. With this quality of hardness it combines the facility of taking and retaining a beautiful polish. It will, moreover, resist heat up to 300 degrees; and with this salamandrine property, furniture may be almost said to be fire In the Gallery of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham a suite of three apart this quality of hardness it combines the facility of taking and retaining a benutiful polish. It will, moreover, resist heat up to 300 degrees; and with this salamandrine property, furniture may be almost said to be fire proof. Its ductility, while in process of manufacture, permits it to receive any description of pattern or form, and this must tend to place the best specimens of simple or elaborate ornamentation within the reach of most classes—the more as the price of furniture thus constructed, and, it should be said, thus indestructible, will be considerably less than furniture of the ordinary kind. The specimens both of a quiet elegance, and the more ostentatious and florid, as shown at the Crystal Palace, afford us likewise proofs of the fitness of the material for chairs, sofas, bedsteads, couches, cabinets, escritoires, &c. In the latter the or-moulu and brass work is imitated by electroplating the material. Nor should we forget to mention that, while this furniture is free from injury arising from the carelessness of servants or other latter the or-moulu and brass work is imitated by electroplating the material. Nor should we forget to mention that, while this furniture is free from injury arising from the carelessness of servants or other accidental causes, it possesses a thorough immunity from acid stains or marks from the placing of hot-water vessels upon its surface. Its hardness, smoothness, and ductility have recommended it as an imperishable sheathing for ships' bottoms and the roofing of houses; while the same qualities have induced the manufacturer to apply it to the formation of fluttering fans for coquettish Belindas. That scientific world of mystery—electricity, likewise pays tribute to this discovery; for, from the fact of the perfect isolation of Vulcanite, electrophones thus constructed give forth in dry weather a spark of some three inches in length. The power of resisting acids possessed by the Vulcanite suggests its value to the surgical and medical instrument maker; while its imperviousness to hot water and oils led Mr. Goodyear to mould all kinds of necked bottles, gunpowder-flasks, and other vessels, by some of the many patents having reference to this discovery. Its application to all sorts of handles for knives and forks, and those of workmen's tools deserves more space than we can here afford, but it must be stated that the peculiar nature of the Vulcanite to resist percussion is manifested very convincingly in these handles of tools, as they may be struck either by a hammer or mallet without injury. And in the knives and forks the steel haft or prong becomes a permanent fature: the handle being placed there while the material is soft, it becomes, as the latter assumes the density and hardness of bone, a part of the handle itself, and may be plunged into boiling water with impunity. Some of the imitations of buckhorn, moulded from the natural stag's antlers, are perfect, and when intermixed with pieces of the true horn, cannot be distinguished. Even the keeper of one of the Royal deer-parks has been sorely puzzled, an binding and picture-frames its importance is obvious, as the most counte designs may be turned out as creap as the most simple, and the additional coating of one or more metans adds but slightly to the cost. from what we have seen we think it highly probable that many improvements, if not discoveries, will be made in this direction.

MR. SCHOTT, bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards, on his re-And. Schott, bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards, on his retirement from the regiment, has been presented by the united band with a tastefully-designed massive silver tankard, in testimony of their sincere regard and esteem for his many kindnesses to them during the twelve years he so ably occupied his honourable position, and as a memento of their deep regret at his retirement.

their deep regret at his retirement.

New Street Paving.—The parochial authorities of St. George's, Bloomsbury, have recently laid down, in Southampton-street, High Holborn, a specimen of a new kind of paving, manufactured by Mr. Norris, at the Asphalte Works, Morden Wharf, East Greenwich. This paving is a combination of wood and broken granife, cemented with strong asphalte into blocks, about twenty-four inches by sixteen, and nine inches in depth. The advantages claimed for this pavement are:—Durability superior to that of wood-paving; freedom from mud, dust, and noise, it being as noiseless as wood, and never requiring to be watered; while it ensures safety to horses in the surface presenting alternate layers of wood and broken stone, always giving a good foothold either in wet weather or dry. Some specimen blocks have been subjected to a heavy traffic for three years, without showing any symptom of injury. It is also more economical than either wood or granite

# EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Trounsell Gilbert to be Solicitor-General for the colony of British Guina, and Mr. Henry Tudor Davies to be Chief Magistrate for the colony of Hong

The authorities of Coburg have drawn up an address of felicita-tion to the King of the Belgians, in honour of his "silver marriage" with the crown of Belgium. A deputation of the magistrates is appointed to convey the same to Brussels.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert called upon Viscount Hardinge last Sunday evening, at his residence in Great Stanhope-street. The Prince of Prussia also waited upon the gallant Field Marshal on Monday, and had a short interview with his Lordship, whose acquaintance with the Prince dates as far back as the battle of Waterloo.

The Grand Duke Michael has found a wife in the youngest sister of the Prince-Regent of Baden. The Princess Sidonia of Saxony and a Princess of the Dutch Royal family were named in succession as his shade.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside at a meeting, which is to be held on Monday next, at the United Service Museum, Whitehall-yard, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of erecting a monument in memory of the officers and men of the Guards who fell in the late war.

The Empress of Austria was safely delivered of a female child last Saturday. The baptism of the Princess Imperial took place at two o'clock on Sunday. On this occasion an amnesty was granted by the Emperor for a great number of political offences.

The talk of the abdication of King Otho in favour of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria still continues. Letters from Athens also speak of this rumour, but they add that the Queen of Greece is strongly opposed to her husband's design.

Lord Wodehouse has been received by the Emperor of Russia in a formal audience, to deliver his credentials as the future Ambassad from Great Britain. At the same time the Emperor introduced his Lor ship to the Empress. Consequently the diplomatic relations between t two countries are fully restored.

One object of Count Walewski's visit to Germany is said to refer to the dissolution of the marriage between the Princess Mathilde and Count Demidoff.

At the late interview of the Pope with the King of Naples, at Porto d'Anzio, the question of the sale of the Duchy of Benevento and Porte Corvo to the Crown of Naples was seriously discussed.

Viscount Palmerston has taken for a term, at a rental of £1700 per annum, the late Sir Richard Sutton's mansion in Piccadilly, formerly in the occupation, for many years, of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Combridge

The King of the Belgians, the Count of Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte, arrived at Lacken on the 10th inst, on their return from England.

The Marquis of Bath has consented to preside at the next annual meeting of the Wilts Archaeological and Natural History Society, to be held at Warminster, on the 5th and 6th of August.

The Duchess d'Orleans and her sons, the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, arrived at Frankfort on the 5th inst.

M. de Kisseleff had an audience of the Pope on the 5th inst., to deliver his credentials as Russian Plenipotentiary to the Holy See.

The Prince Dhuleep Singh and suite are now at Castle Menzies. His Highness goes out fishing and shooting as keenly as any native sportsman, and seems particularly fond of those manly recreations.

The Duchess Dowager Pauline of Nassau died at Wiesbaden

The trial of Brooks, at the Criminal Court of Washington, for the assault on the Hon. Charles Sumner, has been postponed until further notice, owing to the continued illness of the latter.

The council of King's College, London, have received a letter inclosing a cheque for 500L, with an intimation that it was to be entered on the College book, "as a small memorial to the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., from one whose family loved him."

The Prince of Orange arrived at Christiania, in Norway, on the

Count Orloff arrived at St. Petersburg on the 1st inst, from Stettin. His first interview with the Emperor was affecting. "The friendship my father felt for you," said the Czar, "has not descended into the tomb with him; it remains entire in the heart of his son."

Letters from Constantinople to the 3rd instant mention that shortly after the arrival of the Grand Vizier, Aali Pacha, Mr. Layard had an audience of his Excellency, to lay before the Grand Council the project of establishing a bank at Constantinople.

On the 14th ult. General Mouraviest entertained the Persian Ambassador Extraordinary, Abbas Kuli Khan, at a grand banquet in the city of Tiflis; at which, besides the civil and military authorities, Prince Bebutoff and the Persian Consul-General resident there were present.

The Bishop of Manchester will administer the affairs of the diocese of Durham until the resignation of the Bishop of that see, which will take effect on the 1st of September, if the bill now before Parliament should pass into law during the present Session.

The bust of the late Count Cæsar Balbo was inaugurated in the public garden of Turin, on the 8th inst., with great ceremony. The relatives of the late statesman, the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of War, many senators and deputies, and several members of the Academy of Sciences and of the municipality, were present, besides a large concourse of people.

On Tuesday last the Rev. Professor Fraser was elected by the Town Council of Edinburgh to the Chair of Logic in that University, vacant by the death of Sir William Hamilton, Bart.

Baron Manteuffel is expected in Berlin from Holland this week, and he will then proceed to his estates in Lausatia, after having paid his respects to, and transacted business with, the King, at Marienbad.

A complimentary address, signed by 141 of the chief mer-cantile houses of New York, has been presented to Mr. Barelay on the occasion of the termination of his official functions as her Majesty's occasion of Consul there

M. de Morny and a part of his suite have reached Wildbad, and will remain there about a fortnight, it is said. The Count immediately requested permission to present his respects to the Empress mother.

M. Theodore Bozi, a Prussian subject, has been appointed itish Consul at Cologne, in the place of M. Curtis, who, it will be collected, was involved in a trial, and condemned, for having infringed laws of that country by aiding in procuring recruits for the Legion.

King Otho of Greece took leave of the Emperor and Empress of Austria at the Castle of Laxenbourg, and left on the 6th for Carisbad.

The Courts of Nassau, St. Petersburg, Stuttgard, Anhalt, Dessau, Strelitz, Oldenburg, and Waldeckan are placed in family mourning by the death of Duchess Pauline of Nassau, stepmother to the reigning Duke, and daughter to Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, whose eldest daughter is the widowed Grand Duchess Helena Paulowna, mother to the Grand Duchess George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The people of Ramsgate subscribed £160 to present a sword and salver to Colonel Lake. The presentation took place on Monday, in the Music Hall, in the presence of Lady Lake, Sir Moses and Lady Monteflore, Lady Ashburnham, Sir Brook Bridges, and as many of the gallant officers and fellow-townsmen as could be accommodated in the building.

In consequence of the approaching fêtes at Brussels every bed at every hotel or cabarct is bespoke, or pretends so to be. Not a carriage can be engaged under fifty to sixty francs per day.

The first stone of a sailors' home was laid at Limerick last week by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Notice has been given in Congress of a bill to punish and prevent polygamy in the territories of the United States, particularly Utah. The bill inflicts a penalty of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for five

The miners employed at some of the most extensive collieries in Little Hulton are out on strike, in consequence of the masters having intimated their intention to reduce their wages, at the rate of 10d, per pit

The French rye harvest began on Monday week in the Plaine don Vertus and the valleys of Rosny and of the Marne. The farmers all three in stating that the wheat, out, and rye crops will be exceedingly

The Sunday Band movement has reached Leicester, a committee of working men having taken up the subject, and engaged a band, which performed on the race-course for the first time on Sunday evening last. The evening being very fine, a large concourse of people was attracted, not less than 10,000.

The number of foreigners inscribed during the Leipsie fairs in 1855 on the police books was 95,265; this year the number will exceed

THE COURT OF ENGLAND DURING THE REGENCY.\* THE Duke of Buckingham's "Memoirs of the Court and Cabinet of George III.," deduced from original family documents, in his Grace's possession, are universally recognised as most important additions to our historical literature, extending as they do over a long and critical period, and throwing new and authentic light upon transactions upon which very imperfect information had hitherto existed. The present volumes relating to the Regency, which occupied the last nine years of the life of the afflicted Monarch, are not less interesting than their predecessors; and the entire series of volumes, six in all, ought to be carefully studied by all Englishmen, who would pretend to a know-ledge of the political history of their country.

The principal political history of their country.

The principal political events of the Regency, both at home and abroad, were of deep interest and significance; they marked a transition period both in foreign and domestic policy. Abroad, the last struggle with Napoleon was drawing nigh; and the various Continental States, after experiencing the evils and the disgrace of an uncertain, selish, and fluctuating policy, were, under the influence of England, gradually preparing themselves for the decisive conflict which should remodel their respective relations and construct anew the map of Europe. The story of our disasters in the Peninsula terminated with the sad but glorious fate of Mobre, before Corunna; under Wellington, supported by a more vigorous policy at home, all was victory and triumph; and there can be no doubt that these successes, though upon a field distant from the main scene of contest with the general foe, materially and directly conduced to his ultimate discomiliture. The invasion of Russia, the first fall of Napoleon, the return from Elba, the Hundred Days, the Battle of Waterloo, the Congress of Vienna, and the Treaty of Paris, are European events of the grandest importance, of which new and valuable particulars are comprised in the present volumes.

Vienna, and the Treaty of Paris, are European events of the grandest importance, of which new and valuable particulars are comprised in the present volumes.

It is creditable to the sagacity of British diplomacy, in the case of the first Treaty of Paris, that Lord Castlereagh objected strongly to the dethroned Napoleon possessing the sovereignty of the island of Elba, situated so near the theatre of his most brilliant achievements; and predicted what afterwards—so soon afterwards—took place. It is creditable also to the chivalrous feeling, no less than to the sense of justice and sound judgment, of that distinguished statesman and the Government which he represented, that, at the second negotiations at Paris, England, under Lord Castlereagh, (seconded by the Duke of Wellington) interposed to protect France from "the degradation and spoliation which those Powers that had suffered most from French preponderance sought to inflict." The same leading spirit of European policy prevails, we apprehend, now as in 1815. France and England are in common cause against the unpitying and ill-disguised latred of the German and Northern Powers.

Not less interesting are the pretty copious revelations which we find in the course of these pages of the unhappy condition of Sicily and Naples under an obdurate and insane dynasty. And here we have not the same ground to congratulate the British Government either upon their sense of prudence or honourable consistency. The same vice of intermeddling without any ultimate practical purpose in view; the same lavish promises, destined to be broken, which Italian patriots at the present day charge against the Government of Lord Palmerston, were complained of then, and with too much justice. In 1812 Lord W. Bentinek, who had a command in the Mediterranean, left his post temporarily and returned to London, with the ostensible object of "opening the eyes of Government here as to the real situation of that country." How very like this sounds to what we have more recently read of mysterious mis intelligent anonymous correspondent "----" who writes so co piously to the Marquis of Buckingham on the affairs of State of the day piously to the Marquis of Buckingham on the affairs of State of the day, both foreign and domestic, tells him how bitterly the Queen of Naples and her advisers resent this propensity for intermeddling, which appears to be our national weakness; he says that they "are determined to resist that spirit of interference and control, but too much manifested by every class and rank of British in the island, in the interior government of the country—bad it must be allowed—but whose conduct and policy they insist should be entirely independent of us," and he goes on:—

of us," and he goes on:

Army, navy, and commercial are equally obvious to the above complaint; and Lord William says had any set of foreigners in this country taken such liberties even of speech they would be turned out under the Alien Act instantly; but, superadded to the above, the two people who have done most mischief are Fagan, the Consul-General, a hot-headed Irishman, and more than suspected of Republicanism, who has done everything in his private and public capacity to outrage the existing Government of Sicily. In his colourable statement of mercantile grice-ances, out of twenty-four cases Lord William found eighteen absolutely false in fact and inference, and the remaining six trivial to the last deep-lie is of course to come home. But in the higher circles the mischief created originates, to use Lord William's own words, "in the busy vanity and active ostentation" of Lord Valentia. This person, who has been stimulating the nobility into actual revolt, had teased Lord Wellesley into giving him a sort of confidential mission to the Seven Islands and the adjacent continent, stopped short at Palermo, and, affecting to be the bosom friend of Lord W.—, employed himself in fomenting to the utmost of his power the disputes between the Court and the people.

It is gratifying to add that Lord Valentia was also stated to be on

It is gratifying to add that Lord Valentia was also stated to be

It is gratifying to add that Lord Valentia was also stated to be on his way home "with no increase of reputation of any sort." Would that he and Consul-General Fagan had no successors in missions, "confidential" or other, at the present day.

The principal points of domestic history comprised within the period of the Regency included the discussion of matters incidental to the Regency itself—questions as to Royal establishments, allowances, &c., which may one day be reverted to as precedents—the unhappy dissensions between the Prince Regent and his wife—the education and marriage, and death of the Princess Charlotte—the marriages of the Dukes of Clarence and Kent, and others of the Royal family—the birth of our present Queen—the scandals against the Duke of York as Commander-in-Chief—the sufferings and discontent of the people in the manufacturing districts on the return of peace, after a long, exciting, and devastating war—the refashioning of "parties" after the grand Continental questions of Peace or War were disposed of, and home questions became of immediate and engrossing importance and home questions became of immediate and engrossing importance—the intrigues between them and the new head of the State—and, lastly, the laudable efforts of the Prince Regent for the revival and encouragement of the arts of peace, more particularly in the improvement and decoration of the metropolis. All these are distinct chapters in the history of

ment and decoration of the metropolis. All these are distinct chapters in the history of a period which may now be ranked with the past, but which has left distinct traces upon posterity.

The more striking incidents in the history of the public characters of the day are already pretty generally known: the Court seandals of an age pre-eminent for seandal, are familiar to all who have read the new japers and ungazines of the period; and though many additional revolutions upon these exciting topics are given in the pages before us, they are, to our mind, by far the least valuable portion of their contents. The Prime-Regent and Prime's Carcline of Wales have been long since called to their account; they have left no heir behind them; and their unharpey demostly story midst almost be

have been last since called to their account; they have left no heir behind them; and their unknew densitie stary might almost be blotted from the page of history without any less to society. A theme of much deeper interest and consequential importance is that of the intrigues of parties and the remodelling of domestic elements, which marked free interval between an age of united rus war and one of genial industrial peace, between the iron rule of might and the gradual acknowledgment and eventual supremacy of reason, between the period of a sanguinary criminal code which punished with death theft to the value of five shillings, and an age so humane and sensitive that it hesitates to consign a murderer of unmitigated atrocity to the gallows; in a word, that neutral period which preceded Reform, Free-trade, and the liberal and humane principles which form the distinguishing boast of the age we live in. To these considerations we shall confine ourselves in our remaining observations upon this work.

Perceval was Prime Minister when the Prince assumed the Regency. He was a respectable man, but one of mediocre talent, and had not the art of making himself liked: the Prince Regent, though he accepted him as a necessary evil, and frequently made good use of him to serve his ends, treated him on frequent occasions with want of courtesy, almost amounting to contumely. Under the restrictions imposed upon the Regency during the first year, the Prince bore with his Ministry, without any open mark of repugnance; and though he often indulged at their expense behind their backs, professing an admiration for his old Whig associates, he did not make any avowed overtures to the latter until the period of restriction was nearly passed, and then, through the Duke of York, to Lords Grey and Grenville, but in so questionable and unpromising a spirit that those heads ville, but in so questionable and unpromising a spirit that those heads of Whiggism at once and plainly declined negotiation. In connection with this event we read the following in a letter from "——:"—

with this event we read the following in a letter from "——;"—
When the Prince communicated to his Cabinet the intended proposition
to Lords Grenville and Grey, Mr. Perceval immediately volunteered the
drawing it up, and accordingly sent his paper' by the Lord Chancellor to
Carlton House on Wednesday schnight, the 12th. This the Prince rejected in toto, exclaiming against its composition and style in the most
sarcastic terms your Lordship can conecive; upon which Lord Eldon said
he was sure that Mr. Perceval would most gladly adopt any alteration that
his Royal Highness might propose; on which the Prince replied, that "he
hoped he was too much of a gentleman to interfere with any man's style;
that it was a great misfortune to Mr. Perceval to write in one which would
disgrace a respectable washerwoman, but that he could not set up for his
schoolmaster!" The Prince then added, "There is one vital mistake
between me and Mr. Perceval which pervades the whole of his paper—the
wishes the overture to be refused, I wish it to be accepted; and I will try
what I can do myself to effect it."

Failing in this negotiation, the Prince turned to Lord Wellesley,

Failing in this negotiation, the Prince turned to Lord Wellesley, who was then Foreign Secretary, and who was most ambitious of the highest honours of Government, and of introducing his old friend and colleague Canning as his coadjutor; and an intrigue followed marked by all that shameless insincerity for which the Fourth, equally with the Third, George was distinguished. The device was the vulgar one of playing off the Minister in posse against the Minister in esse, until the latter consented to certain desiderated conditions, and then leaving the duped aspirant to office with the ground cut from under his feet. Lord Wellesley was very wroth at this treatment, and peremptorily resigned his department, refusing to serve with Mr. Perceval on any terms. A few weeks later, after the assassination of Perceval, Lord Wellesley, whose palm itched for power, was foolish enough again to listen to the "voice of the charmer," and accepted a commission to form a Ministry, "with full powers; "when again the same unworthy trick was played off upon him. The great principle upon which the new Ministry proposed by Wellesley was to be formed was that of an immediate consideration of the Catholic claims. Wellesley failed in his negotiation with the members of the existing Cabinet to co-operate with himself and Canning, and the Prince, aware of his failure, taunted him with it in a tone of Princely pleasantry; and then spoke of his repugnance to any proposition for a junction with the Opposition; all which left the new Cabinet-maker in increased dilemma, when his Highness added a startling revelation:—"But there will be no occasion for any such overture, for you will be happy to hear, my dear Wellesley, that the Chancellor is entirely come round to you upon the Catholic question; and, indeed, assures me he was with you from the first."

"I need not tell your Lordship (writes ——) the astonishment

with you from the first."

"I need not tell your Lordship (writes ——) the astonishment and (I believe) dismay with which Lord Wellesley received this extraordinary piece of intelligence."

Still greater was his astonishment when the Prince added:—
"And Melville, who was never violent against you, is also with you, and I have prevailed upon him to waive his personal repugnance to acting with you. I have seen the Chancellor and Liverpool this morning, and have rowed them handsomely for their letter to you, which was a most unprovoked and unpardonable folly, &c., &c." The ground was cut away again!

and have rowed them handsomely for their letter to you, which was a most unprovoked and unpardonable folly, &c., &c." The ground was cut away again!

Yet another negotiation took place with the pliant Marquis, in the course of which he sought to engage the co-operation of Lords Grey and Grenville, but all to no purpose, except still further to expose the shallowness and selfishness of public men. The old Ministry was still retained, and, with some alteration and patching-up, continued till that of Lord Liverpool, which, adopted as a makeshift, long outlived the period originally contemplated for its existence.

During all this time the Grenville family were undisguisedly on the look-out for place and power; and their mutual confidences upon the chances of their being "sent for" revealed in this correspondence are not a little curious. These aspirations, however, were not destined to be fulfilled; and though the house of Buckingham in the course of events formally separated from that of Grey, and endeavoured to form a third or medium party, called a "neutral party," between the extreme Tories and extreme Whigs, it never recovered the position which it had held in the carlier days of George III.

Of course these ambitious projects of this old Whig "family" were mainly sustained by the Parliamentary influence which, at considerable cost, the house had maintained; and the manner in which the nominees of the house—including the Hon. Thomas Grenville, W. H. Fremantle, Francis Horner, and others—address the head of the family in reference to their relative positions will be read even now with astonishment, and a few years hence may be read with disgust and incredulity. What are we to think for instance, of Lord Temple, who, writing to the Marquis on the subject of Lord Milton's motion reflecting on the reappointment of the Duke of York, and the motives of personal policy upon which he (Lord Temple) stayed away from the division, adds:—"I have the satisfaction to find that my resolution not only meets with the entire a stayed away from the division, ands:—I have the satisfaction to find that my resolution not only meets with the entire approbation of my uncle, but of all those whose good opinion I most value. All your members, except George who voted with Milton, staid away," &c. Again, we find Francis Horner, after voting in favour of the Grey motion in favour of a peace policy, in which he was in antagonism with the house of Grenville, writing a letter of apology, dignified enough in terms, and suggesting the necessary penalty of resigning "the important trust" of representing his Lordship in the Commons' House of Parliament! And when the Marquis of Buckingham offered one of his vacant seats to Plunkett, the latter, with many professions of gratitude, hesitated to accept it, as he writes, "under the apprehension that the periods of attendance which I could (without heavy professional services) command would be so limited as to deprive you, during the greater part of the Session, of more efficient services." It were almost needless to add that this Parliamentary retinue, and all the incidents of county influence, were not to be kept up for nothing; nor was the cost of maintaining them to go utterly unrequited by the public. Various members of the house of Grenville enjoyed sinecure offices of considerable value; in reference to which the noble historian makes the following apologetic remarks:—

It had been customary, for a long period, to reward deserving servants of the Crown, instead of with pensions, which demanded from the recipient no duties, by naming them to particular offices, the duties of which might either be performed by deputy or were of a merely nominal character. Whigs and Tories had equally profited by this arrangement, without its having been considered in the slightest dispress derogatory or which might ether be performed by deputy or were of a mercy nominal character. Whigs and Tories had equally profited by this arrangement, without its having been considered in the slightest degrees derogatory or questionable. But now, some politicians selected to regard it as a high crime and misdemeanour; and the Marquis of Buckingham was singled out for assault, for deriving emolument from one of these appointments. It so happened, however, that Mr. Creevy's motion respecting the Tellerships of the Exchequer was supported by a very small minority.

Thomas Grenville, a brother sinecurist, sympathises with his noble

Thomas Grenville, a brother sinecurist, sympathises with his noble relative in this dilemma. "I am always scandalised," he writes, "at the injustice of your being selected as the object of sinecure hostility, merely on the score of the amount; when, in truth, and in fact, upon every principle of reason and justice, my office and every other sinecure is equally liable." And he goes on to avow his wish that some means might be devised by which he, as Chief Justice in Eyre (or Air?), might claim his full share of that "sinecure odium" which was so lavishly heaped upon the Teller of the Exchequer.

At length, however, the joint Tellers of the Exchequer (Lord Camden was the other), acting prudently upon the maxim that half a loaf is better than no bread, came to the determination of "surrendering a considerable portion of their emoluments, which, in consequence of the war, had of late years grown to an unexampled amount." They accordingly communicated to Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that they intended contributing "one-third of the net profits" of their respective tellerships "to the public service during the war" (which probably left them still a larger gross income than

ordinary); and they received in acknowledgment a letter from that functionary in which their "very liberal and public-spirited" conduct is lauded as something almost unprecedented in history.

Nevertheless, the house of Grenville, in its day, did the State some service; but its day is past. The time is passing away, we hope, altogether, when family influence and the intrigues of parties may control the destinies of this great nation and the feeling of its rulers. New elements have been introduced into the Legislature of late years—those of industrial enterprise and intellectual inquiry, with purposes more comprehensive and important—as Manchester and Liverpool are larger and more populous, more wealthy, and more intelligent than Buckingham, St. Mawes, or Old Sarum. Viewed in connection with considerations of this sort, books like the present afford most profitable as well as highly-interesting subjects for study.

# FINE ARTS.

ENGRAVING—"HOPES AND FEARS"—painted by J. J. JENKINS, engraved by W. Holl. London: published by J. and S. B. Fuller.

This is one of the most dramatic subjects called forth by the war, which, although terminating in peace as satisfactory as could be procured under the circumstances, was yet during its progress a grand source of every species of anxiety, uncertainty, and apprehension, even to those who were spared the reality of the loss of those near and dear.

"Hopes and Fears" are a duplicate illustration of those affections and anxietics. Like the two principal scenes of the "Corrican Brothers," those before us are supposed to be perfectly simultaneous. The soldier, returned to his cottage, looks through the window, and seeing his wife in prayer, fears that his child has died in his absence, and the staff falls from his hand with emotion. The other picture represents the interior of the cottage with the wife at prayer. child sleeping in innocence. She hopes and prays for his recum, and the form of the husband is dimly visible at the window. The two prints explain each other with such pathetic simplicity that we make their being general favourites, notwithstanding the cessation of having turned men's minds into other channels. The subject is very beautifully engraved by Mr. Holl. We do not know if he is a relative or descendant of Martin his renowned namesake. If this be the case, we can testify to his keeping up the artistic reputation of the family; unless we are much mistaken, Martin Holl could use the graving tool, as well as the pencil and plummet of the architect.

# "A VISIT TO THE OLD SOLDIER," BY W. J. GRANT,

Is one of those numerous scenes called forth by the war, and not the least successful. The specimen he gives us of the retired hero is a fine one. Intellectual expression is not wanted in this case, but an athlete bent with age and showing his wounds to a younger generation; he fights his battles o'er again in an apartment where the accessories are appropriate, and the snatch of landscape pleasing.

# THE CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.

In our last we noticed the revolution that had taken place in this establishment by the Directors having returned 500 pictures to their owners and replaced them by the productions of many of the first artists of the Continent. We therefore now proceed, according to promise, with a notice of some of the most remarkable productions, premising that this collection is so rich that a multitude of charming pictures must be passed without comment.

artists of the Continent. We therefore now proceed, according to promise, with a notice of some of the most remarkable productions, premising that this collection is so rich that a multitude of charming pictures must be passed without comment.

"Portraits of the Bonaparte Family by Baron Gerard."—The history of these pictures is curious. They were painted by Gerard for Jecome, then King of Westphalia, and adorned the walls of the Bonapartes took place they became spoil of war to the Russian General Tehernitcheff during the Leipsic campaign, and were sold by him to the father of the present possessor. The personages painted are Napoleon the First, and his brothers Joseph and Jerome, Madame Mère, Clusen Hortense (wife of Louis of Holland and mother of the present Emperor), the Queen of Jerome (who was a daughter of the King of Wurtemberg), and a German chamberlain.

Gerard the well-known painter of the "Entry of Henry IV. into Paris," and the "Cupid and Psyche," was one of the most illustrious of David's pupils, and the great French portrait-painter of the first quarter of this century. Besides his well-known historical works, he painted in that time nearly all the sovereigns and celebrities of Continental Europe. So incessant was the flow of success and prosperity, that his last years were spent in emmi and despair. What a consolation for the unlucky!

This series of pictures is therefore interesting, not only from the celebrity of the artist and his subjects, but from this family being again in the Tuilteries. The present Emperor resides in the Palace in which he saw light; he was therefore truly porphyro genitus, or "born in the purple." Of all the portraits of his uncle this one by Gerard pleases us the most. It is not David's myth on the Alpine heights, nor yet the Emperor disguised like an officiating Pontiff, with robes and tiara, orbs, and sceptres; but the man Bonaparte, with compact and vigorous frame, clean limbs, and large, intellectual head. "Jeder woll ein gott," as Heinrich Heine said of his statue

or Malmaison; but the artist takes his remarke through these second thoughts of the spectator that revert to the creator of an illusion carried as far as legitimate painting can possibly effect.

Feeble, polished Joseph, all made up of lace and embroidery, looks as if of another race, and quite a man who has "had greatness thrust on him." But Queen Hortense, the mother of the present Emperor, has the look of an honest and energetic woman; and all the series, even to the stiff fair-haired German chamberlain, are instinct with truth and vitality.

"Judas," by M. Ingres.—This is, we believe, the first time that the greatest artist of the nineteenth century has sent a work of art to a British exhibition. It is only justice to the painter of the "Apotheosis of Homer" to say that the two heads he has sent give no idea of his transcendant powers. One of them is to us positively disagreeable, being squinting and idiotic; but perhaps that is the character of the legend, with which we are unacquainted. "Judas" pleases us better. It is sinister, without histrionic exaggration, and the handling vigorous and masterly. But this is not yet the great Ingres who is the admiration of Europe by the comprehensive grandeur of his conceptions, and the classical severity of his execution. We can assure him that the lighting of the Crystal Palace Gallery is very good; and, although we are thankful for only a scrap of him, one of his large compositions could nowhere be seen to more advantage.

"La Entaine de Jouverce" by M. H. means the second of the Crystal Palace Gallery is very good; and, although we are thankful for only a scrap of him, one of his large compositions could nowhere be seen to more advantage.

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that the lighting of the Crystal Palace Gallery is very good; and, although we are thankful for only a scrap of him, one of his large compositions could nowhere be seen to more advantage.

"La Fontaine de Jouvence," by M. Haussauillier, a specimen of French Pre-Raphaelitism, is the gem of the Embilitism, and we certainly know of no peture of our English Pre-Laphaelitis—not even the "Scapegoat" of Mr. Hunt, or the "Reprised" of Mr. Millais—which we would put before it. First of all M. Haussouillier is a man of thought, poetry, and invention. The fountain in which the old and the decrepit are made young and towarint forms the centre of the picture, and the limits of two spheres. In the one we have a repulsive arid desert, with snowy meuntains in the distance, and in the other green glades and umbrageous forests, such as the faun and the hamadryad would delight to disport in. The process of the renewal of youth is seen in its different stages—the greybeard panting for the juvenescent fauid, the half-youthed sylph in the midst of the process, and the perfect beauty with an her youth regained. But how shall we describe the charms of the general composition, as well as the colour and drawing with which the details are executed? The hane brown desert—the satin-like snow—the fountain, which leaves Watteau behind—and the depths of the forest, as fine, every whit, as Titan or Annibale Carracci; while the figures, instead of being the correctly-filled Leggoty's of Mr. Millais, are the choicest that Italy and the antique can furnish. Poetry is the highest ideal, and most select type within the limits of the true; and if this be not poetry in form and colour, we know not where it is to be found, and cur aesthetic education has still to commence in

<sup>4 &</sup>quot;Memoirs of the Court of England during the Regency, 1811—1820, from original Family Documents." By the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

the school of a new orthodoxy that would fill with astonishment the greatest masters of the greatest epochs. If Mr. Millais were not a man of the most unquestionable genius and skill we should not trouble ourselves about the misapplication of his rare gifts.

"The Decadence of Italy," by M. Couture. This is certainly a misnomer. We cannot perceive in what the decadence of Italy consists. If the Italy of the nineteenth century has not painting it has music. The beautiful has not departed, but changed its utterance. Take the career of Rossini from "I'Inganno Felice" to the "Stabat Mater." Can you point out one of the cinque-cento artists who is a greater phenomenon? certainly not. Stradella was not more tender than Bellini: nor had Tintoretto, on another field, more dramatic genius than Donizetti. There was nothing more for Italy to do in painting, and nobly she has added another jewel to her artistic crown by evolving the beautiful in sweet sounds. As for polities, she is neither better nor worse off than she was in Dante's time.

Nave senza nocchiero in gran' temperate.

Nave senza nocchiero in gran' tem-Non donna di provincie ma-

Nave senza nocchiero in gran' tempesta
Non donna di provincie ma—
No man' knew better than Dante his highly-gifted fellow-country-men, who have so exquisite a sense of the beautiful in art. but whose debates are debates of the passions, and not. like ours. of the reason.
Far from the dissoluteness of the eighteenth century, the manners and morals of the Italians have become more decorous and serious. Venice is no longer the gambling-house of Europe, nor do the Italians drain the cup of pleasure to the last drop. "The Decadence of Italy," is therefore a signal misnomer for a picture that represents with great power a Roman, chaplet-crowned, who looks a sated voluptuary, turning his back on the fair, whom he resigns to those younger than himself, while a drained and subverted goblet shows that is capital stock of pleasurable sensation is expended. The moral of the picture (one of the finest in expression we have seen this year) is "Satiety," but that is certainly not the mood of the Italians of the nineteenth century.
This is not a large picture, like the "Romains de la Decadence," which deservedly madean "epoch," as the French critics say, but it has that classic tranquil power that rivets the eye of the spectator, and makes it one of the chief ornaments of the gallery.

"Gallop and Trot," by Mr. Dicksee. This picture, we believe, for want of room, was not fortunate enough to find a locale at the Royal Academy. The design, as may be seen by the accompanying Illustration, is spirited, and the subject one of those that come home to every parent. The contours are easy and felicitous, and the motion of the dog clever in the extreme. But we hope Mr. Dicksee will not be offended with our asking him to lay on his celours with more care.



"GALLOP AND TROT."-PAINTED BY J. F. DICKSEE.-FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE GALLERY.

#### PARTING OF MARIE ANTOINETTE FROM HER'SON.

BY E. J. WARD, R.A.

Wно, in the middle of the luxurious, amusing, gossiping eighteenth century, would ever have supposed that after a short generation scenes of ferocious carnage would be enacted which throw into the shade all the events of the reigns of Charles IX. and Henry III.? No one, surely. The philosopher presumed, as a matter of course, that some renovation must take place; for even the courtier, and the financier over their cups, and the danseuse in her boudoir, chopped logic, and resolved every phenomenon of society to its primary elements in the most charming manner possible. But to us posterity how proximate the couleur de rose of these optimists to the blood red of the cold systematic inexorable Terrorist! In the early part of this century a hoary and successful warrior thought himself amply rewarded by being admitted a quarter of an hour before his peers to the early petit lever of the Grand Monarque and at its close the descendants of this Sovereign had to perform the vilest offices for themselves within the gloomy walls of a prison, amid the jeers and the calumnies of exasperated multitudes of a nation once proud of a homago that was almost an idolatry.

The most prosaic recitals of this Royal catastrophe draw tears from the icy of heart; while those that with some warmth of poetic power rise to the height of the subject seem to rend the soul with woes which the lapse of sixty years have scarcely deadened. The elements of a deep tragic and historical interest are, as regards this convulsion, inexhaustible; and of the shade all the events of the reigns of Charles IX. and Henry III.?

scarcely deadened. The elements of a deep tragic and historical interest are, as regards this convulsion, inexhaustible; and of the various episodes of this drama none are more moving than those which have for their springs the domestic relations of this ill-starred woe-begone race.

One of the most striking pictures of this year's Royal Academy Exhibition is that which we now reproduce. To expatiate on the pathetic element in the picture would be superfluous to readers on whose memory is indelibly engraven every circumstance of this crisis. Mr. Ward's picture is therefore in its action familiar to all; yet in its accessories he has managed to go out of the commonplace by giving with great historical accuracy, and by a happy fertility of selection, the churacter of the epoch. The melancholy distinction of the Royal group, the vulgar assumption of revolutionary delegation, and the picturesque savagery of the sans-culotte period, are given by Mr. Ward with a painstaking conscientiousness of effort and an easy artistic probability of effect of which he may well be proud, and which render his picture one of the most interesting and attractive in the Exhibition. hibition



" A VISIT TO THE OLD SOLDHER," - PAINTED BY W. J. GRANT, - FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. - (SEE P. E HIDING PAGE.)



"THE LAST PARTING OF MARIE ANTOINETTE AND HER SON."-PAINTED BY E. M. WARD, R.A.-FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

# Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."-OLD PROVERB.

# UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

THE following affecting appeal was addressed to Lord Salisbury a few months after Raleigh entered on his last life-long imprisonment in the Tower. It is dated 1605, and is doubtless on the subject of his castle and estate at Sherbourn, which in the previous reign he had settled on his eldest son, but of which, to the disgrace of James, he was despoiled, that it might enrich the Monarch's hateful minion, Robert Carr:—

TO VISCOUNT CRANBORNE, EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605.—Your Lordship being now reddy to depart hence, and being otherwise emboldened by your L. comfortable promises, makes me adventure once agayne to beseech you to remember my long sute. I do not press your L. as doubting your L. favor therein. My life had saufty without your worde and therefore no cause for me to dout my land with it. But it is trou, dant animum libere ultima miseria, and being unto such estate brought. I lay before your L. the treu cause of my importunities. The on t is, which I speake in the presence and fear of God, that I am every second or third night in danger ether of suddayne deathe, or of the loss of lymes and sense, being sometyme two houres without feeling or motion of my hand and whole arm. I complayn not of it. I know it is vayne, for ther is none that hath compassion therof. The other, that I shall be made worse than weary of my life by her crying and bewayling, who will return in Post when she hears of your L. departure and nothing done. She hath alreddy brought her eldest son in one hand, and her succing child in another, crying out of her and their destruc tion, charging me with unnatural negligence, and that having provided for myne own life, I am without sense and compassion of theirs. These torments added to my desolate life, receiving nothing but torments and outcries wher I should look for some comfort, together with my consideration of my cruel destiny, my dayes and tymes wore out in sorrow and imprisonment, is sufficient ether utterly to distract me, or to make me curss the tyme that ever I was born the world and had a being, did I not hope that God will be pleased to accept these miseries of myne in this world for thos

eternal sorrowes which my neglect of hyme and offences agaynst hyme have deserved. I beseech your L., even as you must one day beg comfort from God, and cry unto hyme for his abundant mercie, that you will be pleased to spare the tyme and to finish and effect in sume sort

your harts intents towards me.

If I could either healp or blame their cries and impatience, I would, for mysealf, leve all to God and your L. But if your L. spare one thought towards this estate of myne, I cannot but hope for sume happie end, which I leve to your L. goodness to resolve of. And rest, your miserabell creature to do you service,

PERHAPS the following extract from the Bombay Times (which I have recently received from a friend in that quarter) will prove of some interest to your antiquarian readers:—

some interest to your antiquarian readers:—

THE RUINED CITY OF BRAHMINABAD.—The investigations of Mr. Bellasis into the antiquities of the ruined city of Brahminabad have brought to light a multitude of matters bearing on many points, besides those connected with archæology, of the last degree of interest. The city, along with many others of note, is situated about fifty miles east of the Indus, towards the bank of what must then have been the principal channel of the stream when it debouched at Luckput, and which now forms the Eastern Nara with its dry channel, its strings of lakes or dhunds. Brahminabad is mentioned in the early histories of Scinde as having been a large and flourishing city about the eighth century of our era; and as it is nowhere noticed later than this, it is supposed to have been overthrown by an earthquake some thousand years ago. It is surrounded by a wall regularly provided with gates and towers, and four miles in circuit; affording ample space for a population of a hundred thousand. Skeletons are found scattered all through the buildings, as if crushed under the ruins occasioned by the great catastrophe.

The next passage affords a practical confirmation of the soundness of

The next passage affords a practical confirmation of the soundness of the theory I adopted, and of the course I followed, in my series of chapters "On the Origin and Progress of Chess," which appeared in your columns within the last two years:—

Fragments of inlaid work, similar to that for which Bombay is famous, have also been discovered; and sets of ivory chess-men were found in abundance almost exactly the same as those now in use. Sir William Jones points out the probability of the game having been known at a very early age in Hindostan: we have no indication of the date, and the proof of the fact is chiefly based on tradition and Sanscrit analogies. We are now no longer left in doubt about the matter; and chess was obviously a very common game in Scinde at the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, when Europe was in the deepest state of darkness.

D. Forders

Acrostics.—The most ingenious specimen of these devices which we remember to have met with in modern times occurs on a magnificent antique bandeau, presented by some enthusiastic admirer to the great tragédienne Rachel. This bandeau, or fillet, is of pure gold, of the most elegant design, and is enriched with six precious stones. These stones are so disposed that their united initials form not only the name of the distinguished actress, but the appellations of those dramatic characters in the personation of which she most excels. The following tableau shows the mode of arrangement:

R uby

A methyst

A menaide

C ornelian

H ematite

H eminione

C amille
H ematite
E merald
L apis Lazuli
L aodice
The mode of presenting this unique offering was no less felicitous than the gift itself. Mdlle, Rachel was in the habit of having fish from the famous purveyor, Chevet. One day she ordered a carp of the Rhine. The fish was sent, and on being opened was found to contain the beautiful bandeau in question.

SHAKSPEARE AND THE UNDERHILLS.—It would almost appear from the following particulars that some intimate connection must have existed between Shakspeare and the Underhill family:—We find, for instance, that early in 1597 William Underhill sold to Shakspeare the house in Stratford-upon-Avon known as New-place. In 1602 Hercules Underhill disposed of a messuage, or dwelling-house, in the same town, and on this occasion also the purchaser was Shakspeare. Several members of the Underhill family resident in Stratford and its vicinity were patients of Hall (who was Shakspeare's son-in-law), and are mentioned in his posthumous medical work. About 1630 Simon Underhill made legal conveyance of three closes in Stratford-upon-Avon to Thomas Nash, the husband of Shakspeare's granddaughter. It is also worthy of mention that it appears from a document preserved in Heralds' College, that Catherine, the widow of John Underhill of Sutton Coldfield, was married to one Thomas Hadaway. If the latter name should be found to be Hathaway, it might, perhaps, serve in some measure to account for what has been before stated.—WILLIAM UNDERHILL. SHAKSPEARE AND THE UNDERHILLS.—It would almost appear

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.—I do not know whether the following singular entry in the register of the parish church of Lanmaes, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, has ever attracted attention as a remarkable instance of longevity. Being in the neighbourhood a few weeks since, I took the opportunity of inspecting the register myself, and I now send you a copy of the entry, if you think it worth while to notice it in your valuable paper:—"John Youth, buried on Saturday the ‡ day of July, anno dom 1621, et anno regni regis vicisimo primo annoque zetatis circa 180. He was a souldier in the fighte of Bosworthe, and lived at Llanlwilt Major, and he lived much by fishinge." N.B. The battle of Bosworth Field was fought 1485 (136 years before 1621), consequently if Youth was twenty years old at that time, he was 156 at the time of his death, and if really 180 at that time, was aged forty-four at the battle.—Robert. G. Bassett. REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY .- I do not know whe-

MANNERS AND LANGUAGE OF THE LAST CENTURY .- This is to give notice to all disaffected persons—whether Papist, Jacobite, or Tory—that William Marvel, Executioner General of Great Britain, is preparing a great quantity of whipcord for the gentle flogging of those poor women who shall make themselves oak gowns, with curious needlework, representing oak leaves, both in colour and form, against the Anniversary of the Restauration of King Charles the Second, in order to revive their old tumults.—Weekly Journal, May 11, 1717.

STYLE OF A NEWSPAPER.—Last Sunday Dr. Sacheverel preached a virulent and railing sermon at St. Clement's Church, in the Strand. He was attended by a numerous mob, who testify'd their approbation of his Billingsgate discourse by huzzaing him to his coach; so that we find other Princes have savage beasts to govern as well as the Czar of Muscovy.—Weekly Journal, June 1, 1717.

The following Epitaph is, or was, in Hadleigh Church, Suffolk. I have seen something like it before, but never this particular inscription, or one so well carried out.—Volens.

tion, or one so well carried out.—Volens.

ON ELLEN RESON, WIFE OF THE LATE ALDERMAN OF THIS TOWN, WHO DVED JAN. 20TH, 1630.

The Charnel mounted on the W—Sits to be seen in Funer—A Matron, plain, Domestic—In care and pains continu—Not slow, not gay, nor prodig—Yet neighbourly and hospit—Her children seven yet living Her sixty-seventh year hence did c—To rest her Body natur—In hopes to rise spiritu—

#### QUERTES.

THE VENETIAN PLACARD,—I have read somewhere, and "made a note of it," though I forget my authority, that during the last century, a certain mysterious inscription was found one morning affixed to the door of the Senate-house at Venice, consisting of the following letters:

P. P. P. J. J. J. R. R. R.

and upon an ample reward being offered by the alarmed senators, to any one who would solve the enigma, and disclose the author, a second notice appeared in the same place, bearing these words:—

"PRUDENTIA PATRUM PERIIT,
IMPRUDENTIA JUVENUM IMPERAT,
RESPUBLICA RECENS RUIT.
Gratis."

I would fain know the exact period when his placard was published, and the circumstances which called it forth. Perhaps some of your intelligent readers can enlighten me?—Peregrine.

CONSECRATED OIL AT CORONATIONS.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can find the service for consecrating the oil used at the coronation of our Kings and Queens, and likewise what becomes of the remainder? Upon visiting the Tower a few days back (where the vessel for the oil is kept), I was informed by the attendant that the vessel is empty, and in regard to the service the Communion Service was used! This, of course was an error.—ENQUIRY.

DR. FRANKLIN.-When and where did William Temple Franklin

DR. FRANKLIN.—When and where did William Temple Franklin die, and at what age? He was Dr. Franklin's grandson, and published the "Memoirs of his Life and Writings" in six volumes, in 1818. Did he leave any posterity? All the information relative to the descendants of Benjamin Franklin would be interesting.—J. R.

PIZARRO.—I should be obliged to any correspondent who could inform me on what anecdote of Pizarro is founded a remarkable historical painting which appeared in the Somerset-House Exhibition (so far back as the year 1836) and which is entitled "Pizarro reading an account of his atrocities in the Convent of St. Peren." Query, whether this be not Hernando Pizarro, who ended his days in extreme old age in Spain, while his better-known brother was assassinated after a short enjoyment of his government in Peru? From a few lines under the picture we are led to gather that Pizarro, with a companion, having, as strangers, sought hospitality in the afore-named convent, excited the surprise and suspicion of the monks by the agitation with which he perused the story of his misdeeds deposited in their archives. The authority for this incident was given, I think, from the work on "Peru" of some French historian—but not the exact story itself; and perhaps some of the literary friends of this journal could either supply a portion of the text, or throw some light on an anecdote which appears a remarkable one.—PINTURA.

OLDMIXON.—Through the medium of your valued paper, may I

OLDMIXON.—Through the medium of your valued paper, may I learn the birthplace of Oldmixon, to whom reference is made in Macaulay's "History" ?—M. O. G.

THE PILGRIM'S SCALLOP SHELL.—A subscriber wishes to be informed at what time the scallop was first used as a badge by pilgrims to the Holy Land?—what gave rise to the custom?—and what was the species of the genus used?—C. F.

to the Holy Land?—what gave rise to the custom?—and what was the species of the genus used?—C. F.

FREEMASONRY.—BUILDING OF ETON COLLEGE.—Mr. Britton, in the second volume of his "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain," has printed, from MSS. in the British Museum, some account of the expenditure on the building of Eton College. Among other interesting information, we learn that there were employed in the first week seventeen carpenters, seven stonemasons, fifteen sawyers, and thirty-one common labourers. In the second week, two more masons and twenty-five more labourers were added. By December we find thirty-five free masons and two masons employed. The wages of masons and carpenters were sixpence a day, and those of labourers, twopence. My masonic brethren will observe that the number of masons at first employed was the number now requisite to form a lodge. The number employed in December was a multiple of seven. Do records of other ancient buildings bear me out in my conjecture that not less than seven would be employed at the commencement of a work? No. 2. What evidence is there (besides the traditions of the order) that the Masonic Knights Templar are the true successors of the Ancient Knights? No. 3. Can any of your readers inform me when and where "Speculum exemplorum omnibus Christicolis salubriter inspiciendum: ut exemplis discant disciplinam" was printed, and by whom it was compiled? It has no date.—"Clericus, P.M., 385."

# ANSWERS.

THE CHERNAVODA BRANCH OF THE DANUBE,-If your corre-THE CHERNAVODA BRANCH OF THE DANUBE.—It your correspondent D. F. C., who inquires in your paper of 28th June "where the Chernavoda (or Cara-Sou) branch of the river Danube formerly discharged its waters into the Black Sea?" will refer to the map of the Danube published in 1690 by the celebrated French Geographer Royal, Sanson (a copy of which may be seen at the Royal Geographical Society's, in Whitehall-place, London), he will find that the Cara-Sou branch of the above river debouched into the Black Sea through the Lake of Pallas, about six English miles to the northward of Kustendjeh.——Geographicus.

WITCH-ELM.—In Joseph Rodman Drake's exquisite poem "The Culprit Fay," which Oxoniensis does not appear to have met with in his "poetical researches," the term "witch-hazel" is also used in the concluding lines of the last few stanzas, one of which will suffice as an

Ouphe and goblin, imp and sprite, Elf of eve, and starry fay, Ye that love the moon's soft light, Hither, hither wend your way; Twine ye in a jocund ring, Sing, and trip it merrily, Hand to hand and wing to wing Round the wild witch-hazel tree.

Perhaps the term "witch-hazel" is peculiar to American poets, and "witch-elm" to English.—W. F. W.

"witch-elm" to English.—W. F. W.

Custom at Stanlake.—Kennet, in his "Parochial Antiquities," mentions the curious custom to which your correspondent "Hampton" refers:—"The minister of the parish, in his procession within Rogation week, reads a gospel at a barrel's head, in the cellar of the Checquer Inn, in this town, where some say there was formerly a hermitage—others that there was anciently a cross, at which a gospel was read in former times, over which the cellar being now built, they were forced to continue the custom." We have vainly endeavoured to investigate in a satisfactory manner, the groundwork of this story. No such custom now prevails, nor is it known in the neighbourhood that there ever was a public house in Stanlake bearing the sign of the Checquers.—"Beauties of England and Wales," vol. xii., pt. 2.—Oxfordshire, by J. N. Brewer, pp. 482-3. Some further elucidations are given, but this extract is already somewhat long.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS

A PROVINCIAL, AN OLD SCHNERE.—Apply to Mr. Liny, Dookseller, 19, Aing-saces, Covent-agarden.

H. P. Wilson.—Doctors' Commons is a college of Doctors of Civil Law, who originally commoned together in a house situated in Paternoster-row; subsequently in Exect House, Strand; and finally removed to the present edifice in Great Knightrider-street. In the College-hall of Doctors' Commons the following Courts hold their sittings.—The Court of Arches, the Supreme Ecclesiastical Court of the whole province, the Prerogative Court, the Consistory Court of the Bishop of London, and the High Court of Admirally.

R. M. M., Pathhead, JOHN C.—See notice above to a Provincial.

A MACGILLVIALY.—I. We never heard of such money. 2. A Jetton of the Low Countries. Obverse: "Fide et Constantia," two figures (Faith and Constancy) standing. Reverse: Sky belling beaut. Focches, the Constantia, "two figures (Faith and Constancy) standing. Reverse: Sky belling beaut. Focches, the constantia, "two figures (Faith and Constancy) standings. Reverse: Sky belling beaut. Focches, the pig below it. The subject of this Jetton is in imitation of the ancient Sammitic custom of contracting an alliance by sacrifiching a pig. A CONSTANT READER.—The translation of the motto is—"There is danger in the dragon's crest."

arden.
Any one possessing old deeds or MSS, relating to the history oblige by communicating with Historicus.

e Wilts, R. M. M., Pathhead, Klauer, Moderator, I. H. Partick, D. V., D. C. L. of Oxford, Dr. Ridge, Violet, Cantab, W. G. I. F., Scotus, I. V., W. Langley Pope, R. M. W., M. A. of Christ Ben Novis, Old English Gentleman, Blue Bell, Jonathan, Philoone of the Guarda, A Popist, A Descendant, T. I. Jones, B. A. I., R. T. T. W. Murray, T. I. Culpeck, M. C., I. R. I., Emms, June, Athenaum, &c.

#### CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SHEFFIELD AMATEUR.—In the game alluded must have lost at once, ex. gr.;— White had played as you suggest, they

TOMARUS—It shall be examined.

AN OLD MEMBER.—Subscriptions for the "Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association" should be transmitted to the Hon. Secretary, James Freeman, Esq., 30, Spring-street,

Alghaston, Birmingham.

W. Huddersleid.—We have received two or three communications on the subject of the neeting, and all condemnatory. It appears to have been very badly managed.

ENTONIENSIS.—At the St. George's Chess-club, 53, St. James-street.

F., Burton Cresceut.—Received with hearty thanks.

W. MOORE.—It is allowable to Castle under such circumstances.

S.—White cannot take the Queen in the position given.

LUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 548 by A. Z., Sigma, Touchstone, T. Simpson, R. W. P.,

L. T. M., Dr. Field, H. G. Pool, E. F. Norwood, Obstimate, T. J. of Hanworth, Loudon, P. Constance, T. Addison, Kemo, Rustic, Semper Idem, M. P., G. W., F. R. of Norwich, W. M. 1088, are correct.

G. T. M., Dr. Feig, Nr. S., Derevon, T. Addison, Nemo, Rustie, Semper Idem, M. F., W. E., Moss, are correct.

OLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Derevon, J. T. W., Percy, Wilfred, H. W., B. T. G.,

OLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Derevon, J. T. W., Percy, Wilfred, H. W., B. T. G.,

N. P., Old Salk, P. P., Onyx, Alpha, Brutus, Czar, B. M. D., G. W., A Provincial, Bombardier, Woolwich; A Private of the 57th, D. D., Josephine, Philo-Chess,

Miles, are correct. All others are wrong.

Miles, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 645.

WHITE.

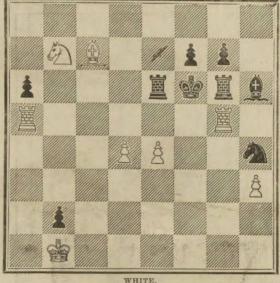
1. Kt to K 3rd

2. Q to K B sq

3. B or Kt mates.

K to Q 7th, or \* Any move.

PROBLEM No. 648. By Herr C. BAYER, of Vienna. BLACK



White to play, and mate in five moves.

# CHESS IN PARIS.

Fine game in the recent match between MM. LAROCHE and DE RIVIERE :- (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (M. L.)

BLACK (M. de R.)

1. P to K 4th
P to K 5th
S P to K B 4th (b) P to Q 3rd
K K to Q 3rd (c) K K to K B 3rd
P to Q 4th
N K K takes B Q K takes Kt
S P to K 5th
P to K 5th
P to K 5th
P to K 5th
S P to Q 4th
N K K takes B Q K takes Kt
S P to K 5th
P to Q 5rd
N K K to K 5th
P to K 5th
N K to K 5th
N K K to K 5th
P to K 5th
N K K to B 3rd
N K B to Q 3rd
N K R 6th K R to K 5rd
N K B to Q 5rd
N K R 6th K R to K 5rd
N K To K 5th
N K t

by June 7th.

(b) The best move now is thought to be P to Q B 3rd, followed by Kt to K B 3rd again.

(c) Checking with the Bishop at Q Kt 4th would not have been bad play.

(d) White has now an excellent game.

(e) Better perhaps to have taken the Kt, for suppose—

(e) Better perhaps to have taken the Kt, for suppose—

(e) Better perhaps to have taken the Kt, for suppose—

(e) Better perhaps to have taken the Kt, for suppose—

(f) Q takes Q R P

(g) Kt 8 3rd

(g) takes Q R P

(h) Flo K Kt 3rd

(h) Kt 0 R sq

(h) Threatening to win the adverse Queen.

(g) White plays very eleverly from this point to the finish.

(h) Finely played.

(i) Taking the Rook would be immediately fatal to him.

# ANOTHER GAME BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

	BLACK (M. de R.) WHITE (M. L.)	BLACK (M. de R.) WHITE (M. L.)
	1. P to K 4th P to K 4th	17. B takes B Q takes B
	2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd	
	3. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th	19. P to Q B 4th Q to K Kt 3rd
	4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P	20. Q to Q B 3rd P to Q R 3rd
	5. P to Q B 3rd B to Q R 4th	21. P to K B 4th P to K B 4th
	6. P to Q 4th P takes P	22. K R to K B 3rd Castles
	7. Q to Q Kt 3rd Q to K B 3rd	23. KR to KKt3rd Q to KR 3rd
	8. Castles K B to Q Kt 3rd	
	9. P to K 5th Q to K Kt 3rd	25. K R to K R 3d Q to K Kt 3rd
	10. B to Q Kt 2nd P to Q 6th	26. Q R to K B 3d B to Q Kt 2nd
	11. Q Kt to Q 2nd Q Kt to Q R 4th	27. Q R to K Kt 3rd Q to K B 2nd
	12. Q to Q R 4th Q Kt takes B	28. Q Kt to Q B 5th Q B to his sq
ò	13. Q takes Kt Kt to K 2nd	29. P to K 6th P takes P
	14. B to Q R 3rd Q to Q B 3rd	30. K Kt takes P B takes Kt
	15. Q takes Q P K B to Q B 4th	31. Kt takes B Q to K B 3rd
	16. K Kt to Q 4th Q to Q 4th	And Black mates in two moves.

# CHESS ENIGMAS

No. 995.—By an AMATEUR.

White: K at Q 8th, R at Q R 4th, B at K Kt 3rd, Kt at K R 4th; Ps at K B 5th, Q 2nd, and Q B 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 996.—By Mr. F. W. GREENE.

White: K at K B 3rd, R at Q Kt sq, Bs at K B 7th and Q B sq, Kt at
K 4th, Fs at K Kt 4th and K 3rd.

Black: K at K 4th, R at Q R 3rd, B at Q Kt 3rd, Kt at Q 8th; Ps at K
B 5th, Q 2nd, Q Kt 4th and 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

### SUMMER FASHIONS.

Before the London season quite terminates we must describe a few more of those evening dresses which have been so generally and deservedly admired. One is of white crape made in three skirts, each skirt having a deep border of Eugenie-blue crape embroidered with pearls, and edged with a white silk and pearl fringe. The corsage is trimmed with blue crape and pearls; and the sleeves, of the drooping classical shape formerly described, are ornamented to correspond with the dress.

An equally pretty, but more simple, dress is composed of white tarlatan, having several flounces, each flounce being ornamented with a novel trimming, called passementerie de paille, and rows of blue velvet ribbon. The corsage is ornamented with dentelle de paille, and wheat-ears and blue corn-flowers.

corn-flowers.

A white tulle dress, with three skirts, is trimmed with lilac satin, white and black lace, and bouquets of lilacs and roses.

A year youthful-looking dress is composed of

of lilacs and roses.

A very youthful-looking dress is composed of tulle, which is covered with tulle puffings and strewn all over with blush roses.

A dress of white glacé silk has deep Brussels lace flounces, and is otherwise trimmed with puffings of tulle and pink ribbon.

Another dress of white glacé silk has ten flounces, trimmed with a transparent gauze ribbon.

Brocaded silks are much worn by married ladies, but they should be made in that picturesque style which has been revived from the fashions of the last century, and which consists in looping up the outer and richer of two skirts. There is a magnificent amber brocade, made as a short looped-up skirt over a plain amber glacé silk, which latter is trimmed with alternate flounces of ribbon and blonde.

trimmed with alternate flounces of ribbon and blonde.

A rich white moiré antique, brocaded in chiné bouquets of variegated colours, was looped up over a plain white moiré petticoat, and looked remarkably elegant. This dress had point-lace trimmings, which were in harmony with its style.

We may mention that as a general rule the corsage of an evening dress is elaborately trimmed; the capes, draperies, &c., being ornamented to correspond with the skirts. Lace, blonde, fringe, and ribbon are all used for trimmings; and white, especially for young ladies, is greatly in vogue, though often trimmed with colours. The favourite shades are Imperial green, turquoise blue, groseille and ponçeau, mauve, pink, and cerise. The new green of that bright fresh hue called vert d'Azoff is also much liked.

Dinner dresses of barège, grenadines, and mousseline de soie, are sometimes preferred to costlier materials for the summer season, and embroidered tarlatans are a good deal worn by young ladies. Among the prettiest of these thin dresses are a white barège with blue stripes on the flounces; a silver-grey with a chiné border; a green with a white satin stripe, and a garland of miniature rosebuds; and a white tarlatan with simple borders of daisies and forget-me-nots. A pink tarlatan trimmed with black bugles has also been much admired; and grenadines of green and lilac, and blue and white, and other well-contrasted shades, present a great variety.

We must especially mention a grenadine of the

and white, and other well-contrasted shades, present a great variety.

We must especially mention a grenadine of the bird of Paradise colour, shaded with white, and having a fringe of the same mixture woven in the material; and a silvery white gauze having a rich border of ponceau poppies.

Head-dresses are presented in great variety, but should always be chosen to correspond with the dress. Flowers are universally preferred for youthful belles; but for more matronly personages lace, feathers, ribbons, &c., are adopted. There is a very pretty coffure composed of green leaves, white blonde, and gold berries; and in another the dentelle de paille intermixed with blue cornflowers produces a good effect.

A very stylish coffure is of white blonde, gold acorns, and white feathers tipped with gold.

The head-dresses all come more or less forward from the top of the head, and are made very full at the sides.

There is little novelty to be observed in mantles since we last described them; though the variety of shapes is so great that, provided they are of good materials, and richly trimmed, they may be adapted in a great measure to the taste of the wearer. We must, however, mention a canezou which has come under our notice. It is formed entirely of puffings of fine book muslin, and is trimmed with narrow rose-coloured ribbon, laid on so as to form checks and confine the puffings. The basque is trimmed in the same manner, having also a ruche of ribbon and a deep fall of lace. The sleeves are made to correspond, having two or three rows of puffings quadrilled by the ribbons. At the neck are two rows of lace, quilled as a frill, having a ribbon run between them.

Although it is quite true that the small bonnets

between them.

Although it is quite true that the small bonnets which have been so long in vogue offer little protection against summer heat or winter cold, there is at present no token of any material alteration in the style. That the small bonnets are pretty and becoming may be the chief reason why they are so persistently adopted; but it must also be admitted that they disarrange the coiffure much less than did their predecessors, and the difference of time and trouble this consideration involves is perhaps not without its weight.

and trouble this consideration involves is perhaps not without its weight.

Fancy straws are made in great variety; and for the next month or two transparent bonnets of blonde or crape are likely to be in favour. There is a charming bonnet of white tulle, covered with white blonde which falls in two lappets; and flowers of any shade may be worn with it. Nothing, however, looks better with this description of bonnet than water-lilies, green leaves, and grasses.

For country wear, plain straws, or white straws, trimmed in a tasteful yet simple manner, are likely to be much worn. Leghorns and Tuscans are also often chosen.

often chosen.

[For the above information we are indebted to the courtesy of Madame Einstein Devy, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.]

Honour to Printers.—The town of Alost, in Belgium, was on Sunday week the scene of great festivities, on the occasion of inaugurating a bronze statue erected in honour of Theodore Martens, who introduced the art of printing into the Netherlands, and died at Alost in 1534, in religious retirement. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Ministers of the Interior and Public Works were present on the occasion. A variety of amusements were provided for the people, and in the evening a splendid banquet was given to their Royal Highnesses at the Hôtel de Ville; after which there was a ball attended by 1500 persons. The whole town was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. The festivities were kept up for some days. HONOUR TO PRINTERS.—The town of Alost, in

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The Earl of ELLESMERE, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire.

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Charing-cross.

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The Marquis of WESTMINSTER in the chair.

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